

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Gwinn Milling Co.'s 300,000 Bus. Elevator at Washington C. H., Ohio
[for description see pages 286-287]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

Burns Panhandle Elevators, public storage-ndsing.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Hardenman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.*
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., grain and public storage
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
McConnell, E. E., consignments, brokerage.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers and shippers.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wildier Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Ballie & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil, c.s. meal.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

The Houlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Intermountain Elevator Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
The Trinidad Bean & Elev. Co., grain, beans, peas.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fld. seeds.*
Fenquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs., Southwest Term. Elvtr.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments and futures.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mig. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., cash commission merchants.*
Sculiar Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., kafir, milo, consignments.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S. receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Huxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members.

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Udike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn and oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain merchants.*
Dannen Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Ballard-Mesmore Grain Co., consignments-futures.*
Fuller-Woolridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., grain merchants-consignments.*
Knowlton Grain Co., wide awake grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Mullally-Evans Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Schwarz Grain Co., grain dealers, consignments.*
Teasdale Comm. Co., J. H., consignments solicited.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

E. T. Custerborder & Co., carlot grain.
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments, futures, tr. buyers.
Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*
Southworth Grain Co., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., general grain merchants.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wallingford Grain Corp., Sam P., grain and storage.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1923), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXII. No. 7. April 12, 1939.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 7,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

E. F. Emmons, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy.-Treas.

**You Can Sell
Your Elevator**by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a**Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad****DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.**Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS
Modern Fireproof Storage*Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.*Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**Clark's Car Load
Grain Tables**Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in
largest carloads, shows the following range of
reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound
breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 "	" " " 34 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " " 48 "
20,000	" 140,950 "	" " " 56 "
20,000	" 140,950 "	" " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages.
Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol
with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

When writing advertisers men-
tion Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. By so doing you help
both yourself and the publication.

COAST TO COAST GRAIN SERVICE

CARGILLINCORPORATED
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
761 Chamber of CommerceCountry Offices
Fairmont, Minn.
Marshall, Minn.
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Lincoln, Neb.Terminal Offices
Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Green Bay, Cedar Rapids,
Toledo, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Omaha, Kansas
City, St. Louis, Portland, Seattle, Winnipeg, Man.;
Montreal, Que.

Cargill, Incorporated, Seed Division, Box 64, Minneapolis

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

*Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.****Use Universal Grain Code****and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"65 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS — PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1880

332 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED IN ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETSKANSAS CITY
Board of TradeST. LOUIS
Merchants ExchangePEORIA
Board of TradeCAIRO
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
Board of TradeMINNEAPOLIS
Chamber of Commerce**ASK FOR BIDS**Wheat — Corn — Barley
Rye — Oats — Soy Beans**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PEORIA • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Hedging by Dealing
in Grain Futures**

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

**Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.**To BUY or SELL****RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**P. B. and O. C.
MILES**Est. 1875—Inc. 1910
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialt—

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS

• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •

CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA**LUKE** Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

Wood Grain Corp.
CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Elevator & Grain Division

Russell Miller Milling Company
RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.

WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

Intermountain Elevator Company

and FORT MORGAN MILLS, INC. DENVER, COLORADO
Receivers, Shippers, and Elevator Operators

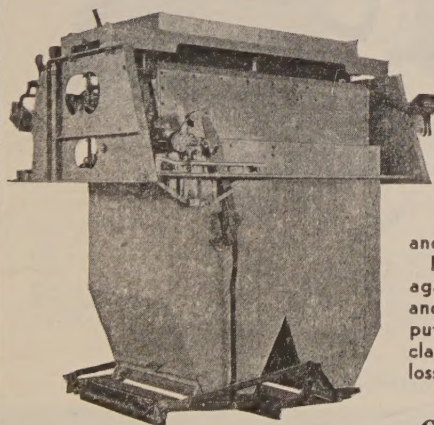
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Ample storage, constant stocks, and country connections enable us to give prompt, efficient service, and dependable quality on coarse grains, and protein milling wheats.

ARE YOU PAID FOR ALL GRAIN SHIPPED?

Load cars or trucks with the

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE



which gives machine - perfect accuracy — is not subject to human errors—gives a printed record for each load —costs least to install, operate and maintain.

Protects you against "lacking" and provides indisputable proof for claim in event of loss in transit.

Write for
Catalog 1219-C

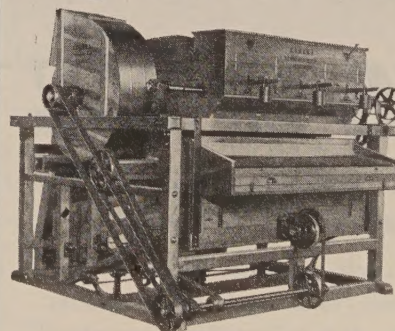
RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

Minneapolis • Omaha • Chicago • Wichita • San Francisco



'Magic-Screen' Cleaners



Simplified
eccentricless
Operation
—for—
Grain, Seed
and Feeds

most - FOR - least

For Every Kind Of Cleaning

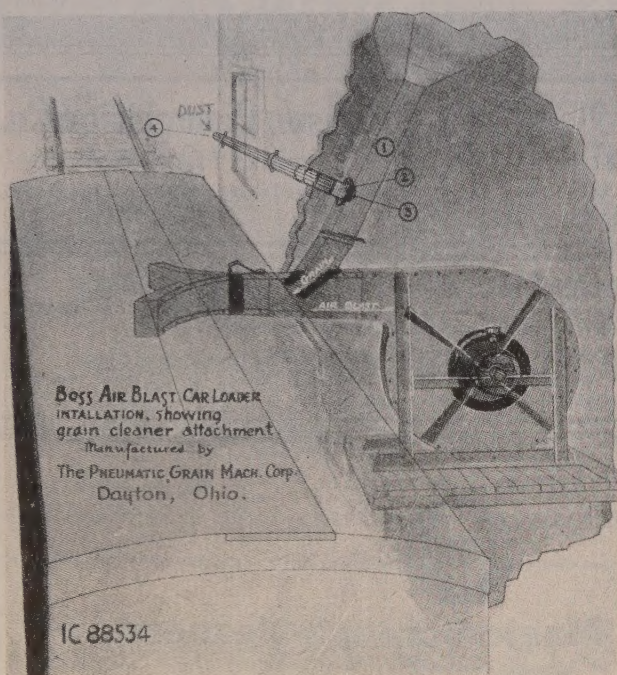
Cheapest to own, a "Eureka"—always . . . Capacity 15 to 25% greater—power a third less—separations finer, more uniform and "shrinkage" reduced—is how a 'Magic-Screen Eureka', today's most modern Separator, will outclean and outeconomize any—all-'eccentric' driven Cleaners . . . Ask for catalog C-159.

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Since 1856—83 years—foremost makers of Cleaners

A car an hour

Regardless of the height of your elevator or pitch of your spout you can load cars to capacity at minimum cost with no scooping at the rate of 1,200 bushels per hour. If you now have any trouble loading damp grain or light oats, a BOSS AIRBLAST carloader will eliminate the unpleasant job of scooping in hot, dusty cars.



BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

pays for itself in one season with improved grades and labor saved.

The blast of air cools and dries the grain and loads cars uniformly, resulting in better grades on your shipments. It is automatic in operation and requires no attention while loading, reducing labor costs. It is simple in construction, rigidly built and operates economically with no repairs. SKF equipped.

We also make a model for loading cars direct from trucks and wagons.

Write for catalogue and prices

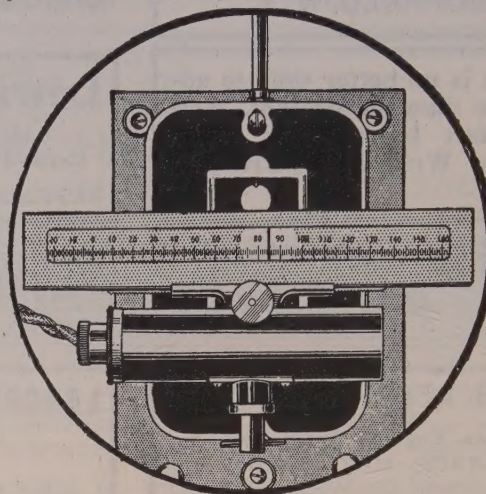
PNEUMATIC GRAIN MACHINERY CORP.
DAYTON, OHIO

Don't wait until you have HOT GRAIN

in your storage bins before you consult us regarding our Temperature System for

GRAIN IN STORAGE

Our long list of prominent and satisfied customers should help you decide to investigate the merits of the System. If



you watch the ZELANY THERMOMETER SYSTEM you will save thousands of dollars, preventing serious damage by over-heating, fire and other causes responsible for loss of grain.

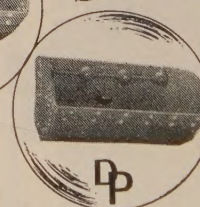
Write us for information

ZELANY THERMOMETER COMPANY
542 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

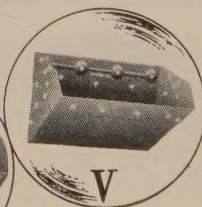
SUPERIOR CUPS



This cup is our newest—may be installed on very close centers; for larger capacities; in a wide range of belt speeds.



The grand old reliable used in thousands of Mills and Elevators because it is without a peer for general work. It does not break grain but does scoop brim full.



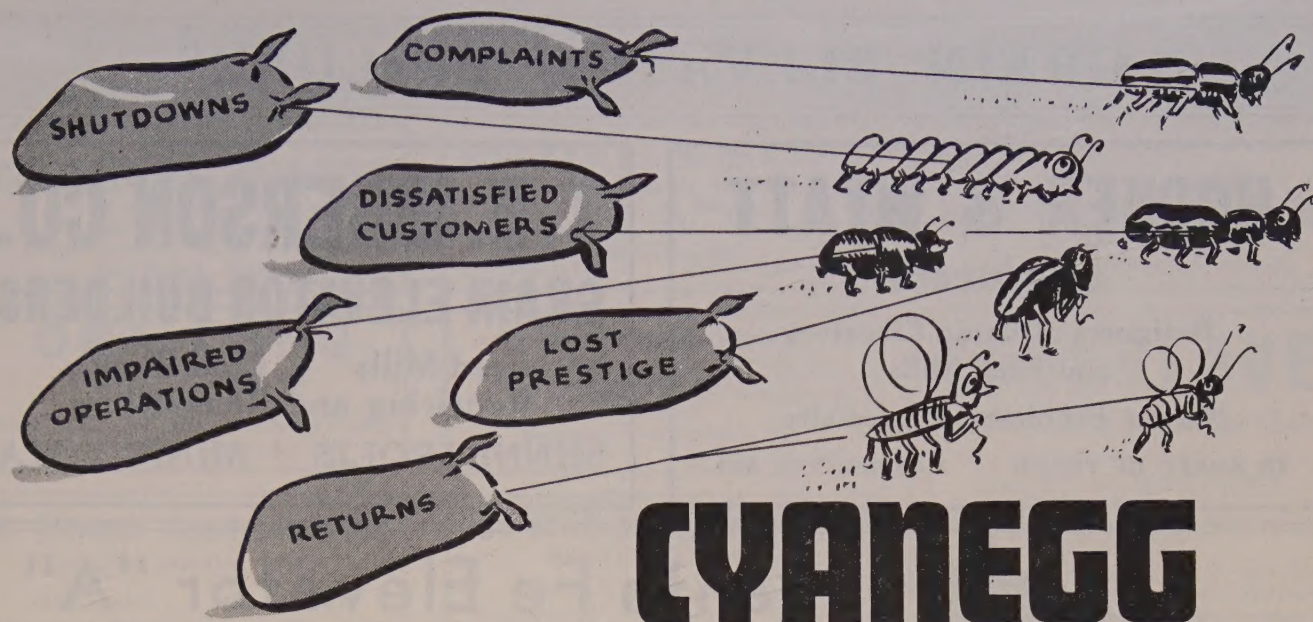
This cup is a distinct improvement over old style "V" cup. Holds more, and has a better pick up and discharge.

Patentees & Sole Mfrs.

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

DISTRIBUTORS

The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, and Great Falls; B. F. Gump Company, Chicago; Essmuller Mill Furns. Co., St. Louis and Kansas City; Mideke Supply Co., Oklahoma City; Webster-Brinkley Co., Seattle; Carter-Miller Mill Furns. Co., Spokane; Well Machy. & Supply Co., Inc., Fort Worth.



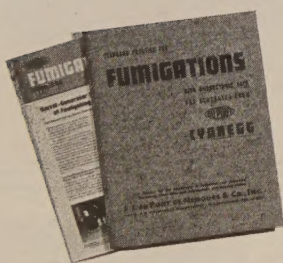
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

controls these Profit Taking Pests for You!
— at Low Cost!

Now is the
time to plan your
Pest Control Program
with
**CYANEGG
FUMIGATION**

EFFECTIVE fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas generated from Cyanegg—the low cost way—controls grain elevator, mill and warehouse pests. It can be applied by means of the Cyanide Generator or the well known barrel or pot method. Suitable for spot or general mill jobs.

Write for our up-to-date manual on Cyanide fumigation which is of particular interest and value to all operators having pest problems.



Free!

Use this coupon for your copy of the manual and "Fumigation Pointers" Vol. VI, No. 3, which contains special article on the Fumigation of Empty and Loaded Freight Cars.

Plan to visit the du Pont exhibits
at the **GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION** in San Francisco
and at the **NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR**

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Delaware

Please send copies of Manual and "Fumigation Pointers."

Name

Company Position

Address City State



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.
The R. & H. Chemicals Department
Wilmington, Delaware

District Sales Offices: Baltimore, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland,
Kansas City, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT
*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

T.E. IBBERSON CO.
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERSFeed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

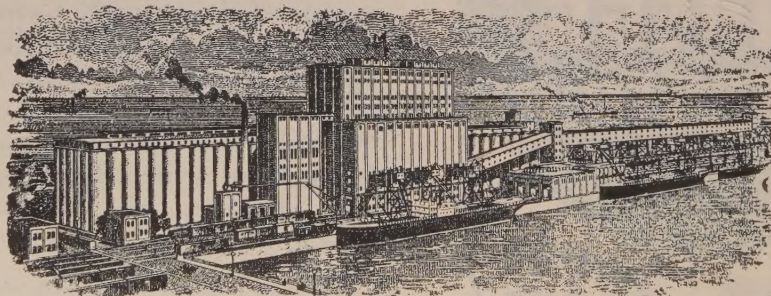
Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.**
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**THE CALUMET**

(Protected by U. S. & Foreign Patents)

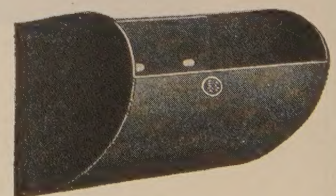
*Increased Capacity**Perfect Discharge**Superior Wearing Quality*

We handle a complete stock of Norway Flathead Bucket Bolts and Spring Washers

B. I. WELLER SOLE OWNERS of the patent and SOLE Licensed Manufacturers
in the U. S. under this patent.

220 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Man.
Licensed Manufacturers for Western CanadaR. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwest Distributors

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEED REPAIRS?

WRITE—WIRE—PHONE
EIKENBERRY CONSTRUCTION CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Builders and Equipment Jobbers

ORA LONG

PERRY, KANSAS
Builder of
BETTER GRAIN ELEVATORS
Remodeling and Waterproof Pits

YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than
it is costing you to operate it. Ask for
our recommendations and estimates on
modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUNGLOVE

CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed and Soybean Plants
Repairing
201 Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

A. Clemans Construction Co.

SOUTH SOLON, OHIO
Engineers Contractors
Fireproof Modern Grain Elevators

THE STAR ENGINEERING CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS
Grain Elevator Builders
Remodeling — Additional Storage
Equipment

J. H. FISCH CO.

Elevator Builders and Movers
Barnesville, Minnesota

Elevators — Feed Mills

BUILDING REMODELING
MACHINERY INSTALLED
WATERPROOF PITS

WRITE
J. A. LANDIS, EMINGTON, ILL.

TILLOTSON CONSTRUCTION CO.



FORMERLY THE
**VAN NESS
CONSTRUCTION CO.**
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Building or Modernizing

Prompt Service
In 8 Surrounding States

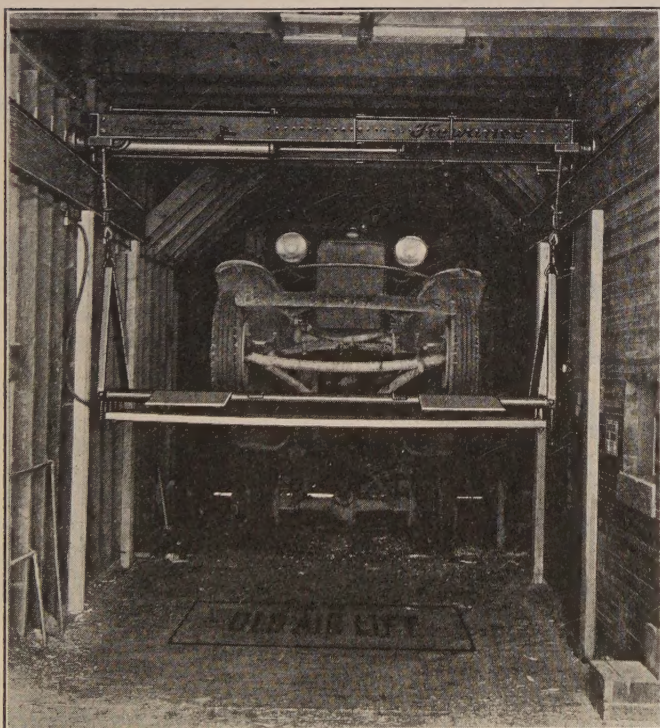
Say you saw it in the

Journal

When you write our advertisers
Thanks

Your grain journal has always been very useful and satisfactory. I have been 42 years in the grain business and most heartily recommend the Journals to the trade.—
J. Spencer Morrison.

KEWANEE AIR AND ELECTRIC OVERHEAD LIFTS



HERE IS A KEWANEE AIR CRANE LIFT dumping long trucks in an old Elevator, where a vertical air lift, installed ten years ago, is still used for wagons.

with Telescoping Crane Frames fit any driveway and are so efficient they can be operated with a TWO-HORSE MOTOR and WILL LIFT THE FRONT WHEELS OF ANY TRUCK SEVEN FEET IN A FEW SECONDS.

Why pay for a larger motor when a 2-H.P. will do the work?

For 25 years KEWANEE has led the field. Always ahead in design and construction of Truck Lifts.

*Ten different models to fit
any condition.*

The KEWANEE MODEL 39 AIR CRANE OVERHEAD LIFT was especially designed to use with your present tank and air compressor.

Any handy man with a set of pipe tools can install it in a few hours.

NO GEARS—NO NOISE—NO ELECTRIC WIRING

Its low price will surprise you.

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO.

Kewanee

Illinois

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—Six elevators in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska, including terminal house and mixing plant at Superior. Bossemeyer Bros., Superior, Nebr.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale; nearest elevator about five miles; attractive to owner looking for self sustaining business; present owner age 70 retiring. Address 82E1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MICHIGAN elevator for sale; grain, beans, feed and coal business; modern equipment. P.M. Ry. on one side, paved road on the other side; in center of Mich. bean district and good general farming. A. E. Dodd, Grant, Michigan.

PUBLIC SALE

of Illinois grain elevator; located at Lake Fork, Ill., Logan Co. 18,000 bu. main house with 7,000 bu. annex doing 200,000 bus. business yearly. Good equipment all electric. Sale to be held at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., April 15, 1939, at 2 o'clock to settle estate.

EASTERN MICHIGAN elevator located in good territory; always a profit producer; needs additional working capital; old established business; write for further information on your business letterhead. Address 82D10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CRIBBED GRAIN ELEVATOR—35,000 bu. capacity, 11 bins; flour and feed house; office and engine room, office equipment; located at Nunda, S. D. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP Farmers' Co-operative Elevator plant; 40,000 bushel grain elevator with office, coal bins, corn crib, large warehouse; located 7 miles south of Valparaiso on state road 49 at Malden, Porter County, Ind. For information, write Sec'y J. P. Trede, R. 2, Kouts, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

BUREAU COUNTY, ILL.—15,000 bu. cap. country elevator and feed house for sale; good grain territory; building and mach'y, good condition. Burnett Farmers Elevator Co., Buda, Ill.

8,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR with 22,000 bus. storage annex located in southern Nebraska. A real bargain; Bladen, Webster County, Neb. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

NORTHWEST OHIO—Completely electrified elevator and feed mill; machinery, excellent condition; wonderful feed retail section; good coal business; profitable proposition. Must sell to settle estate; can sell on down payment basis with terms on balance. Address 82G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

AM QUITTING BUSINESS; Richmond (Minn.) Feed Mill and Elevator; well located; terms; correspondence, inspection invited; particulars by owner. L. L. Nerlien, Richmond, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SOUTHEAST KANSAS grain and feed business; also good ice and produce business; doing fine business in good grain and feeder territory. For further information write Cox Grain Co., Toronto, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED by married man, 23 years' experience in grain, feed and coal business; best of reference; competent to take full charge of a plant. Charles C. Inglis, Alexandria, Ind.

POSITION WANTED—Well experienced, age 48, married, small family, honest, sober, reliable; do own repairing; can handle any job; good mixer with farmers, like small town jobs; good reference. H. E. Martin, 11625 Santa Monica Blvd., West Los Angeles, Calif.

WANT POSITION as bookkeeper or general office work with large grain firm or mill; business college graduate; experienced and competent; reference from banks and reliable grain men. Employed but wish connection where opportunity for advancement is not limited. Address 82G12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Foreman to take charge of feed mixing plant; must have experience and thoroughly capable of handling machinery and men. Address P.O. Box 76, Dayton, Ohio.

ONE OF THE most prominent manufacturers of grain elevator and feed mill machinery needs representatives in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, New York & Virginia. Attractive proposition. Address 82G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SALES AGENTS WANTED

Who know the grain trade to sell proven electric moisture tester for grain elevators, flour mills and processing plants. Outstanding opportunity for volume sales. Must have auto and handle on good commission. Leads furnished, National advertising program under way. Territory open in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Missouri. State qualifications and experience. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

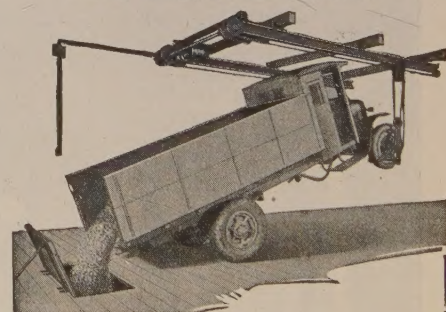
Proven necessity for grain elevators, flour mills and processing plants. Outstanding opportunity for sales volume. Must have auto and sell on good commission basis. Territory open in East, Southeast, West and Northwest. State experience and qualifications. Address 82D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 11 Dustless Grain Separator. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—20 in. Attrition Monarch feed mill with 2-10 h.p. motors, one roller mill, one rope drive; reasonable. P. H. Gust Elevators, Henning, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

TOTALLY ENCLOSED BALL BEARING MOTOR: Wagner, 20 h.p.; single phase; AC; 220-440V; 60C; speed 1725; Type 156CA. Rated as standard equipment by insurance companies. 200 Ampere 250V service switch and cabinet included. Price \$220.00. Guaranteed one year. R. T. Blood, 954 Highland, Salina, Kan.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

INCREASED CAPACITIES---

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.

WHITE*STAR*COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS



Write for catalog today.

40 YEARS AGO

Thomas F. Hall introduced the HALL SIGNALING NON-MIXING GRAIN DISTRIBUTOR. Today thousands of satisfied users are enjoying the ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE and DURABILITY of the HALL DISTRIBUTOR.

—INSTALL THE HALL—

HALL DISTRIBUTOR COMPANY

1504 Grant Street

Omaha, Nebr.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper, New and Used. Bargains. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

TRUCK SCALES, new and rebuilt, 8x16 to 9x50 platforms, 10 to 50 ton capacities. Also Counter and Warehouse Dormant Scales, Motors, Generators, Electrical equipment. J. Rosenbaum & Son, Centerville, Iowa.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

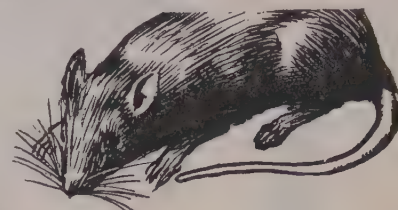
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

REBUILT ELECTRIC MOTORS: Save 50% on your motor costs and secure fully reconditioned motors—all types and sizes. ONE YEAR GUARANTEE. Complete motor rewinding and repair service. Write us on your requirements, we buy, sell, trade, and exchange. Send for complete stock list, Bulletin No. 60, thirty-two illustrated pages, mailed free on request. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois.

MOTORS-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

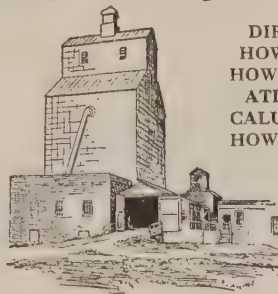
K-R-O FAST-SELLING
RAT EXTERMINATOR!

BIG sales, big profits! Get your share by featuring, displaying K-R-O (kills rats only). It's by far the fastest-selling rat exterminator because it is not a poison, harmless to live stock and poultry, but kills more rats than anything else. K-R-O is made of oven-dried squill, a raticide recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (Bul. 1533) and has been on the market for twelve years. It is steadily advertised in poultry and farm papers. Get behind K-R-O. Retails for 75c in powder form (specially for farms) and 35c and \$1 Ready Mixed (no bait to buy). A long profit item, a real money-maker. Write us for dealers' prices. K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Elevator Equipment

The largest and most complete stock in the country. Quality merchandise. Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies, if it is used in a grain elevator or feed plant you can get it from us promptly and the price will be right.



Exclusive distributors of

DIRECT CONNECTED GEARED ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES
HOWELL AERO-FLEX TELESCOPING PNEUMATIC DUMPS
HOWELL ABRASION-RESISTANT STEEL GRAIN SPOUTING
ATLAS RUBBER-COVERED ELEVATOR BUCKET BELTING
CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY GRAIN ELEVATOR BUCKETS
HOWELL FEEDER, SCALPER AND MAGNETIC SEPARATOR

If our big general catalog No. 58 is not in your files, write for a copy now. It will pay you.

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Don't Breathe DUST
Wear a DUPOR...
New - Automatic - Rubber
RESPIRATOR

Maximum Efficiency because of DOUBLE FILTER CHAMBERS! (Patent 2,000,064.) Two-in-one protection at lower cost than old types! Revolutionary construction, light weight, collapsible to fit the pocket! Easy breathing—clear vision—with unique Face Cloth for comfort. Why Breathe Dusts, Paint Sprays, Fumes, etc. ORDER YOUR "DUPOR" TODAY! PRICE \$18.00 per dozen. Extra Pads, 1c each.



H. S. COVER 1937 Chippewa St.
South Bend, Ind.

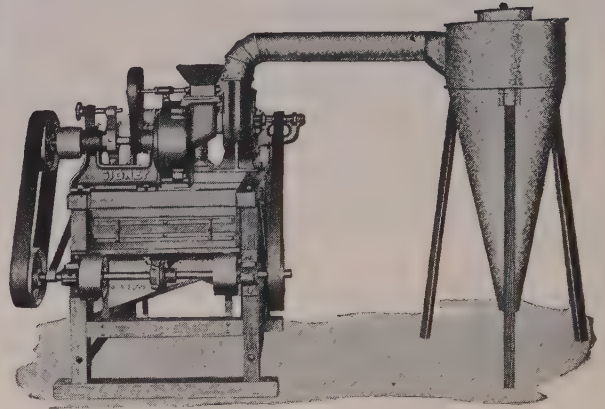
● Send \$1.50 Today
for SAMPLE!

Grain Elevator Equipment

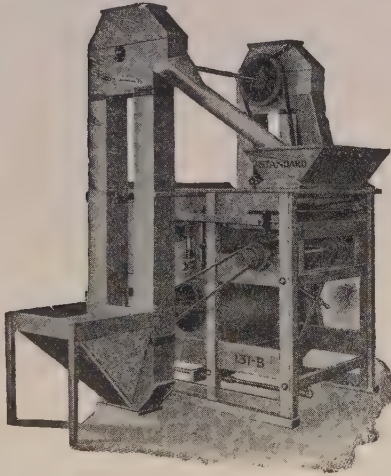
S
I
D
N
E
Y



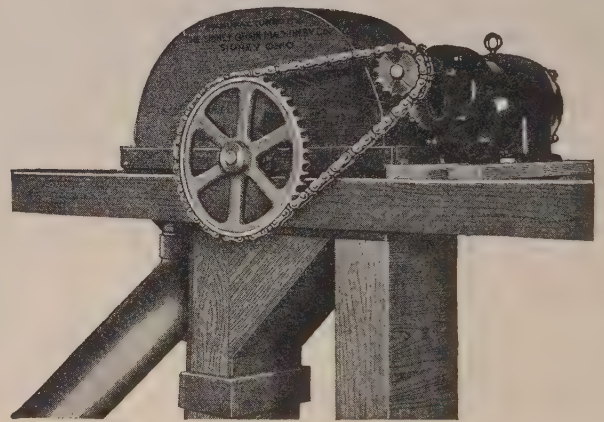
Sidney Overhead Truck Dump



Sidney Corn Cracker & Grader



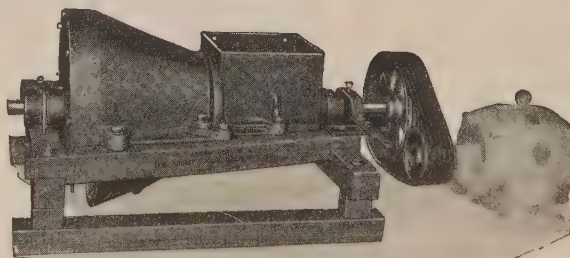
Standard Cleaners
Grain—Bean—Seed



Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer



Sidney Corn Sheller



Sidney
Vertical
Mixer

With
Pulley
Drive

Our engineers, thoroughly experienced in the needs of grain elevator and feed mill operators, are ready and willing at all times to consult with you regarding your equipment requirements. This obligates you in no way.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
SIDNEY, OHIO

Specialists in the Manufacture of
Grain Elevator and Feed Mill Equip-
ment for over 50 years.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 12, 1939

THE CCC has successfully wedged its way into the grain business at enormous cost to the taxpayers, but before it unloads its 219,427,000 bushels of corn, the enormous stock will depress the market far more than the premium paid to the sealers.

GRAIN RECEIVERS and buyers are becoming so handicapped and discouraged by governmental interference with all business activities, they are retiring from business rather than attempt to surmount the new difficulties, the new taxes, daily being instituted by thoughtless lawmakers.

THE PROPOSAL to create a transportation board independent of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not in the interest of the shippers nor the railroads. It would give the administration an opportunity to turn the railroads over to a collection of Amlies, whose sole purpose is to destroy our present form of government and the private enterprise that has made the nation great.

IF OUR MEDDLESOME politicians were willing to profit by the expensive experience of the Federal Farm Board, or willing to let the grain growers avoid another noble experiment they would not pile up another surplus in the public show windows to depress values.

RECENT disclosures of shortages in the accounts of country grain buyers have again proved the folly of spending trust funds for personal gains. It is so easy to detect improper diversion of the company's funds to personal uses, the short sighted buyer who indulges in this practice is writing his own discharge.

IN THE WESTERN provinces of Canada, 34 pounds of oats were taken for a bushel and in some sections of the northwest, 50 pounds of barley are still the unit of trade. The variation in the different state standard bushel weights is causing so much confusion that the buyers of many sections are ignoring all state standards and buying grain only by the hundredweight. In this way they avoid conflict with state laws and regulations.

PONZI of Boston, of foreign money-order fame, had nothing on the flour millers of Canada who can buy 20-cent subsidized wheat from the United States and ship the resultant bran into New England at an exorbitant profit. Ponzi who made his profits out of Uncle Sam thru his Post Office Department had one thing in common with the canny Canadian millers, who make their money out of Uncle Sam also, but thru the medium of the AAA.

ASSURANCES that the contemplated regulation of the futures market for grain in Winnipeg will be such as not to impair their usefulness should be doubted until the character of the regulations is known. Government regulations in other countries have always proved destructive rather than constructive. Their rules governing the grain futures market bristle with "thou shalt nots." As one result, the futures traders in Chicago are doing practically nothing, and the farmers' market is deprived of a valued support.

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging reports that has lately come to the attention of champions of better agriculture is that while 11% of the wheat received at Omaha in 1931 was docked for smut, the per cent docked for smut in the same market during 1938 was less than 1%. Grain dealers and farmers understand that the cost of cleaning and treating smutty seed wheat is a pittance compared with the heavy discounts assessed against the shippers of smutty wheat. With the convincing evidence of the improvement obtainable through proper selection and treatment of seed, no one can defend the continued planting of any old trash obtainable.

HANDLING government grain for two cents and guaranteeing weights has proved so unprofitable elevator men are insisting on a fee that will at least cover the cost of the physical transfer of the grain the dealers should be handling for their own account.

SEEDSMEN of the Southeast who are strenuously objecting to competition in the sale of seeds by the A. A. A. using land grant cut freight rates of the government to undersell seed merchants have the sincere sympathy of country grain elevator operators who are asked by the C. C. C. to handle grain at a loss. On seeds from the far Pacific Northwest the freight rate is so large an item the government will force many seedsmen out of business.

WHILE motor transport by highway was in its infancy, trucks on the highways were owned by few of the voters, but the situation is changing to one in which the truck operators will have the balance of political power in the legislatures. The for hire truckers are still in the minority, having only 14 per cent of the trucks; but they are organized. To enact legislation regulating or penalizing the private or farm trucks forming 86 per cent of the number will become increasingly difficult.

TO BOLSTER the market "to assist producers further in disposing of current stocks of surplus wheat" the government recently announced the purchase and distribution of flour and graham equivalent to 1,750,000 bus. of wheat. This assistance to the producers is grossly exaggerated, the amount of wheat involved being too small to have any market effect. Nevertheless the propagandists will continue to manufacture such buncombe, convinced that the farmers are the most gullible class of citizens.

STATE and federal laws on storage of grain for farmers fail to recognize the modern practice of shipping grain out of the country elevator that issued the storage tickets and replacing the grain by a future delivery buying contract at a convenient central market while the tickets remain out on which the country grain elevator earns storage charges. With an amendment to the laws legalizing the practice by a provision that the elevator operator may substitute the future delivery contracts in equal volume for his outstanding storage receipts every country elevator could handle an unlimited amount of wheat for the C. C. C. to the advantage of all concerned. While this suggestion is not likely to receive encouragement from the Washington bureaucrats the country elevator managers, the county agents and the state farm bureau federations could muster enough influence to put the amendment thru the state legislatures.

SAD TO RELATE, a machinery salesman riding to the cupola of an Ohio elevator on a continuous belt elevator recently, forgot to step off at the last landing. He was carried over the top and precipitated on the other side with serious results. This is the style of manlift the Ohio state officials fought so long to enforce its installation in the place of the hand operated manlifts installed in most of Ohio's grain elevators. A sad reflection on the intelligence of the state officials who persist in trying to regulate the mechanical equipment of grain handling plants.

FEED MANUFACTURER'S literature intended to promote interest of prospective purchasers in their merchandise is likely to become dull and bore-some after the conclusion of the Federal Trade Commission's campaign against puffery. Recently the Commission called to account one grain and milling company of St. Joseph, Mo., for stating in their advertising that the minerals in their dairy feeds are proportioned to give unexcelled milk production; that the vitamin F in their products will build feathers, etc., when no feeders are so gullible as to pay out their good money on what anyone with experience recognizes as mere sales talk.

Working for Pure Varieties

Elevator operators and millers have found it difficult to obtain wheats of pure variety, which are necessary to the production of uniform products, that all have long wished to obtain more easily the pure varieties that will simplify and facilitate the production of better flour. Some sections of the country seem to have suffered more than others, but all have found it difficult to induce farmers to join hands in the adoption of pure varieties that are best adapted to soil and climate in the hope of standardizing the deliveries at the local elevator, and thereby insuring the receipt of a higher average price for the grain grown.

Colorado wheat buyers have suffered so much from the delivery of mixed wheats at their stations that finally they are making a desperate effort to induce their farmer patrons to select the best variety of wheat, and to clean and treat their seed before planting, thereby helping everyone concerned. Farmers who do not conform to the practice recommended by all leading agricultural authorities will, of course, be heavily discounted on their deliveries because no buyer can afford to provide a large number of bins to give special handling to each lot of mongrel type wheat.

The planting of choice varieties of heavy, plump, clean seed will not interfere in the least with the acreage allotment requirements of the A. A. A., but it is sure to increase both the yield and the value of the crop harvested.

Weed Eradication Becoming Popular

Some states are appropriating large sums for the burning and destruction of all weeds and their seeds and some experiment stations are conducting a vigorous campaign to enlist the active services of all farmers in the eradication of weeds. The Iowa State College is now holding conferences over the state for the prime purpose of enlisting the active service of everyone concerned in the destruction of weeds in the field and in the thorough cleaning of all seed in order to insure a larger yield of better grain and stop the waste of soil fertility in the production of worthless pests.

The more weed seed sown, the more difficult is it for grain to obtain the nourishment needed for a bountiful crop. The farmers know this, but they ignore it so the champions of better grain and larger yields are conducting an enthusiastic campaign not only for the destruction of the weeds wherever they show their heads above the ground, but for the removal of weed seeds from all grain intended for planting. An efficient cleaner has always proved a profitable investment for both farmer and grain buyer.

Rate Making by Commission

Proposed legislation empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to set the rate of freight by all carriers by rail, highway, water and air would operate to deprive localities of their natural advantages and each method of transport of its natural share in transport.

Water transport has its place in the movement of bulky commodities long distances in large lots. The railroads have the same place in handling carloads and l. c. l. shipments. The highway motor vehicles are conceded to have the privilege of short hauls. No commission can be sufficiently all-wise to apportion the traffic.

The conditions that make it possible to quote a low rate when a haul becomes possible in both directions are often temporary and could not be met by a slow-acting commission. Even now a rate by rail can not go into effect unless by 30 days' notice or special permission.

The Commission does not actually fix rates at present. It decides only what is reasonable or unreasonable in comparison with certain other rates. It is a far cry to actual setting of rates.

Such rate control as the Interstate and state commissions exercise is grounded on the fact that the rails have a monopoly of rail movement; and all public service corporations must be regulated in the public interest. Other forms of transport do not have a monopoly, not even when a truck line is given a certificate of convenience and necessity, for if the charge is too high any individual can purchase and operate a truck over the

identical route and carry his own freight. Common and contract carriers carry only a fraction of the freight moving over the highways. The greater volume privately moved must always remain uncontrolled.

Cash or Credit

Ohio grain dealers handling sidelines have discovered that their accounts receivable were becoming so voluminous, some drastic action must be taken in order that they may determine whether they are solvent or bankrupt. The idea of transferring all surplus capital from their bank book to their receiving ledger has proved so unprofitable for many of the dealers that all are anxious to discover what is necessary to keep their own capital turning over in their business, instead of borrowing money at the bank to accommodate debtors of doubtful responsibility.

This is one of the trying problems which disturbs every grain dealer handling sidelines on credit. Some have materially reduced their losses and expedited their collections by charging 6% on all accounts over 30 days past due. Grain dealers as a rule have paid cash for all grain delivered at their elevator and, naturally, expect their patrons to pay them cash for any merchandise sold, but sad to relate, farmers have a weakness for obtaining credit wherever possible and frequently without giving any consideration to prospective income. If required to pay cash for all goods obtained, doubtless, many farmers would reduce their purchases or else go to some sucker who did not have sufficient courage to refuse them credit.

Every grain dealer knows that he cannot afford to pay interest on money obtained at the bank and loan it out to farmer patrons without collecting interest, yet hundreds of easy-going merchants try this impractical method until the sheriff catches up with them. Ohio dealers have suffered so many heavy losses from this hazardous practice that they have finally come to recognize that something must be done to secure prompt payment for their merchandise, or else charge enough extra for credit to help them pay interest on funds borrowed for the accommodation of their patrons.

The merchants of some communities have long boosted the price of their merchandise and granted a 5% discount for cash within 15 days of purchase and then charged 6% on accounts receivable which are more than 30 days old. This gives the cash buyer the advantage he is fully entitled to receive. The credit system in many communities has been so grossly abused wise farmers have expected some definite stand against it long ago and the wonder is the grain merchants have been able to survive the many abuses that have helped to swell their losses and reduce their profits.

The credit system has become so bur-

densome in many communities that elevator men handling sidelines must adopt new methods or discontinue the merchandising business. They never experienced any trouble paying cash for farm products when that was their main activity and farm patrons never complained of the practice.

On the Watch for Plugged Shipments

A complaint expressed with great emphasis and frequent repetition at the recent gathering of terminal elevator superintendents left no doubt in the minds of any that superintendents and inspectors generally suspect shippers to be guilty of plugging whenever car is loaded so heavily that it is next to impossible to obtain a fair average sample of car's contents.

The loading requirements of rail carriers provide for a space of 24 inches between roof and top layer of grain so that it shall be possible for samplers to get into car and draw sample from all sections of the load.

It is common practice in most markets to give plugged loads of grain the grade earned by the poorest quality found in the car so the shipper who attempts to cover up low grade grain with good grain generally will suffer a heavy loss on the top of the load.

Shippers who have no facilities for cleaning off-grade stuff will profit most by grinding it into feed and keeping all choice grain of quality for shipment by itself. If you must ship off-grade grain and find it difficult to obtain a full carload, then build in a bulk head and advise the consignee of the different grades contained in the shipment. It will generally prove more profitable to admit the presence of off-grade stuff than to try to cover it up with a top layer of superior grain. It is very evident that the pluggers have practiced the shipping deception so much that everyone interested in terminal markets is now keeping a vigilant lookout for the deception.

No "Screenings" Racket at Vancouver

The Board of Grain Commissioners has refused the change in tariffs on grain at Vancouver, B. C., demanded by Mayor J. Lyle Telford, holding that adoption of cash tariffs in lieu of the present "toll" tariff—as suggested by Dr. Telford at commission hearings—would mean an increase in tariff "to the detriment of the farmer."

The Board said the "toll" tariff "refers particularly to the fact that grain is cleaned and dockage removed up to the limit of three per cent free of charge by the elevators, their recompense being the screenings removed."

"From evidence submitted to the Board it is clear that in this class of grain a typical elevator at Vancouver records an average dockage of about 1½ per cent. Even, however, granted that the elevator received three per cent of screenings from all cars cleaned without charge, under present conditions and from the producers' standpoint, this is the most economical manner in which to handle it."

Wheat Loan Renewals

The C.C.C. by its announcements of Mar. 30 and Mar. 14 granted wheat growers in the Southwest and the Northwest in all counties in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and certain counties in Idaho, Oklahoma and Texas.

It is estimated that in the areas in which extension or renewal of the 1938 loans will be permitted approximately 12,000,000 bus. of farm stored wheat are pledged. No extension or renewal will be permitted unless reinspection of the grain and storage structure is satisfactory and consent for the additional period of storage is obtained.

Wheat abandoned by growers to the C.C.C. will be taken over from the C.C.C. by the F.S.C.C. to be exported or used for domestic relief.

Kansas Increased Inspection Fees Now in Effect

Under the amendment to the grain inspection law of Kansas enacted some time ago the state grain inspection department on Apr. 3 put into effect various increases in the fees, as follows:

Inspection, in yards and "in" or "out" of elevators, 90c a car; reinspections, unless grade is changed, in which event no charge, 90c a car; inspection, "in" or "out" of barges or boats, 65c per 1,000 bus. or fraction thereof; inspecting wagon or truck loads, 75c per load.

Weighing "in" or "out" of elevators, 90c a car; weighing "in" or "out" of barges or boats, 65c per 1,000 bus; weighing direct transfers, 90c a car; weighing sacked cars "in," 90c a car.

All other fees are unchanged.

It is provided that reductions in charges will be made whenever the sum of \$100,000 from fees shall be accumulated in the revolving fund provided the inspection and weighing department, and rates will be restored to the above when the revolving fund is reduced to \$60,000.

Burocrats Bent on Price-Fixing

The bill introduced a few months ago by 18 senators to prove their devotion to the farmer, but devoid of any practicable means of making their laudable purpose effective, was reported Mar. 31 by the senate com'te on agriculture.

It calls for a government guaranty of cost of production to all farmers on everything they raise, from chickens and hogs to field crops.

The bill would vest great powers in the secretary of agriculture. Under its terms the secretary is to estimate and fix not only the cost of production, but the amount of each commodity required for domestic consumption for warehouse reserves and for export.

Millers, elevator operators, packers and dealers in every kind of farm products would have to be licensed by the secretary of agriculture to do business, and they would be required to "pay to producers of such agricultural products not less than the average cost of production price" on that part proclaimed as "for domestic consumption." The surplus would be disposed of in foreign markets at the world price, the additional income being prorated among the farmers.

Frank A. Theis, chairman of the legislative com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade, in a letter to members, says:

"While the probable course of this legislation cannot be forecast, we are advised that there is real danger of passage of the bill under certain conditions.

"Current discussion in Congress reveals considerable support for the idea of trying the plan out for a single crop for one year, and if the bill is amended accordingly it is expected to pass the Senate and would have a good chance in the House. Of course, if this is done, there is not the slightest doubt that wheat would be the crop to experiment with, and this was recommended by Sec'y Wallace in his testimony before the Senate com'te on this bill.

"The peculiar situation makes the whole matter dangerous, particularly if the experiment is

centered on the one-crop idea, and, so far as the grain trade is concerned the selection of wheat as the crop for the experiment makes the proposed legislation of vital importance to us."

C.C.C. Wheat Contract Unfair to Elevators

Dissatisfied with a contract offered by the Commodity Credit Corp. for handling wheat it acquires thru defaults in its 1938 wheat loan program, Kansas City grain dealers, who operate elevators in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, held a meeting Apr. 5 in Kansas City, Mo., to discuss its provisions.

The contract offers a handling charge of 2½c a bushel to country elevator operators, but would make these operators responsible for all shrinkage or loss of weight in transit over 200 pounds per car, and would hold the operators responsible for grades. The contract demands that the wheat of each farmer be kept separate.

Contended the elevator operators, the contract is unfair because 2½c a bushel handling charge will not cover handling costs, which Ward W. Fetrow, chief research economist of the Farm Credit Administration, has established at 5c per bushel for houses handling 50,000 bushels, 3c per bushel for houses handling 100,000 bushels annually. They declared also that it is impossible for country elevators to keep grain from different farmers separate, and that the average shrinkage on a car of wheat amounts to 500 pounds.

Harry L. Robinson and Harry Witham were appointed a com'te of two to meet with Roy C. Wilson of the C. C. C. in an attempt to develop a more equitable contract. Wilson, former wheat loan supervisor for Kansas, is in Kansas City in connection with liquidation of wheat loans.

Six cities out of 34 under consideration are to be chosen for experiment with the A.A.A. plan to distribute different colored stamps to persons on relief to be exchanged for food with merchants, who in turn will cash them at any post office or bank. The purpose of the bureaucracy is to exercise some degree of control over the relative consumption of surplus and non-surplus foods.

Licensing Warehousemen

Oscar H. Will & Co. were ordered by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota to apply for a license as a public warehouseman, and to comply with the rules and regulations.

Refusing to do so, the firm petitioned the court for an order restraining the Board from attempting to enforce the Grain Warehouse Law, on the ground it did not do a public grain warehousing business.

The firm operates a nursery and seed house. It grows plants and buys plants and seeds for resale. About 90 per cent of the seed corn necessary is procured by contract with growers who are furnished seed corn. Other grain bought is for the purpose of being cleaned and prepared for sale as seed or feed. The firm rejects about 90 per cent of the grain offered it.

It does not maintain scales of its own for use in the purchase of grain. All grain purchased is weighed on the city scales.

The state law provides that "public" buyers of grain must be licensed. As the firm did not store or ship grain for others and did not hold itself out to the public as a buyer of grain generally the Supreme Court of North Dakota on July 13, 1938, stated:

"It is apparent that the Grain Warehouse Law does not fit the business of the plaintiff, which can not be made to comply therewith without completely changing its methods of operation. Plaintiff's business as now conducted does not even approximate that of a public warehouseman as contemplated and defined by the statutes of North Dakota.—281 N.W. 65.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Decisions on Loss of Weight

Grain & Feed Journals: Have there been any recent decisions covering loss of weight in transit, in which shippers of grain have won suits against railroads on clear-record cars?—Illinois Shipper.

Ans.: Shippers have been victorious in all suits for loss in transit on clear record cars.

No railroad company has been able to overcome the courts' uniform finding that the carrier is liable for the full amount loaded into the car at the point of origin.

The claim agents know this and that they will have to pay court costs if a dissatisfied shipper takes them into court. A few claim agents may be using the clear record as a bluff to scare a shipper into cutting his claim.

"Clear record" in law means only that the railroad trainmen and other employees were not looking when the grain leaked out, or that destination weights were erroneous.

Must Mortgaged Grain Be Paid for a Second Time?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is our position under the following circumstances?

A landlord sold all of the crop of corn from a farm he had leased to a widow, whose son worked the land. The corn was delivered over a seven week period. Sufficient funds were drawn against the corn by the landlord to pay the taxes on the farm involved, and on another farm that was owned by the widow.

At final settlement the landlord directed division of the proceeds from the corn, allotting the proper shares to himself as landlord, to the widow as lessee, and to the widow's son who worked the land.

When the final checks were made out to each, the son asked that his share be divided into two checks made out to himself, one of these to be in an amount to satisfy the mortgage against him held by a fertilizer company. We complied with his request unsuspectingly.

The son cashed the mortgage check, but did not pay the mortgage, giving as an excuse that the landlord had failed to shoulder a proper share of the fertilizer expense for which the mortgage was given in the son's name. The fertilizer company is now demanding satisfaction of the mortgage from us.

What is our position? Must we satisfy the fertilizer company? We are contending that the mortgage was not legal in the first start, because it is against the son, while the farm is leased only to the mother, and there is no record of a contract existing between the son and his mother covering working of the farm, even tho he receives his pay in the form of a share of the crop.—Karl R. Applegat, manager, Co-operative Elevator Co., Winamac, Ind.

Ans.: The son laboring on the farm on shares by agreement with his mother, the tenant, has an interest in the crop that he can mortgage; and its recording creates a chattel mortgage lien on the grain produced, against subsequent buyers. On the facts stated the elevator company must settle with the fertilizer company in an amount not in excess of the share going to the son.

While the chattel mortgage as recorded must give a sufficient description of the location of the land on which the crop is grown so that it can be identified, it is not necessary that the mortgage state the terms of the arrangement between tenant and sub-tenant. Failure to record the contract between the son, sub-tenant, and his mother, tenant, does not invalidate the mortgage.

An oral rental contract will support a mortgage by the tenant.—Phillips-Neely Merc. Co. v. Banks. Court of Appeals of Alabama. 63 South. 31.

One who is employed to raise a crop on another's land, the former to be paid one-half the proceeds of the crop, has a right to mortgage his interest therein.—Bourland v. McKnight & Bro. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 96 S.W. 179.

Acceptance of Earnest Money Confirms Contract

Grain & Feed Journals: Since so many of us grain dealers do a very large proportion of our buying of grain over the telephone, calling the farmer and making purchase agreements when the market reaches his premeditated sale price, we have formed the habit of sending out confirmation of purchase forms covering these phone agreements. Of course, the farmers never sign them and send them back.

How can we make these phone agreements binding in all respects?—Illinois Buyer.

Ans.: Most simple of the means for making phone agreements binding is to send a check for part payment (no matter how small, except that checks for less than \$1 are not legal tender) along with the confirmation. On the face of the check should be a notation to the effect that the check is a part payment for purchase of the amount and kind of grain involved.

If the farmer cashes the check, he has accepted part payment for the grain covered by the confirmation. This makes the confirmation a binding contract.

From Abroad

The Wheat Advisory Com'te will begin its sessions Apr. 13 at London.

War risk insurance rates on all ocean routes were raised late in March.

France has reduced from 20 to 5 per cent the quantity of foreign durum wheat permitted in mill mixtures.

Reserve stocks of wheat held in Europe against emergencies are said to be depressing values.

The French government wheat office is offering wheat for export. The first of three lots amounted to 734,000 bus.

Egypt has reduced by 35% the duties on wheat, spelt and meslin, at the same time raising the basic rates on flour from wheat, spelt and meslin to the same level to 450 millimes per 100 gross kilos.

Argentina has been negotiating barter deals for wheat, 7,360,000 bus. to Spain, 3,750,000 bus. to Germany for steel rails, and 100,000 tons more for 64 locomotives and sleeping cars and other products.

Argentina's ministry of agriculture has directed the National Grain and Elevator Commission to authorize private construction and private operation of grain elevators. More storage is needed now, before the government can complete its construction program. The private firms will agree to turn over their elevators to the Commission when the Commission elects to begin control.

Wheat is beginning to pour into the Grain Board and in course of time the latter body will find it difficult to find storage accommodation for the grain. There is no doubt about the volume of the crop. It looks as if the country has produced even more than official and private estimates have indicated. There have been some exceptional yields per acre in the province of Santa Fe, while the general average is very high indeed. If we run short of storage space, the Board may have to ship unsold and to store on the other side.—Times of Argentina.

Germ in samples of typical United States wheat was as low as 1.74 to 2.45 per cent in hard red winter up to 2.69 to 3.33 per cent in durum, reports C. H. Bailey in Cereal Chemistry.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

April 20, 21, 22. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

May 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

May 12, 13. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 19. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 19, 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6, 7. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 9, 10. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 6. Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8, 9. Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Nittney Hotel, State College, Pennsylvania.

June 12, 13. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 24. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

July 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 26, 27. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicolet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian mills ground 4,690,304 bus. of wheat in February, against 3,819,153 bus. in February, 1938; and since Aug. 1 42,313,935 bus. against 36,740,271 bus. in 1937-38 during the like period, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Loans to wool and mohair producers by the C.C.C. will be available until Oct. 31 and mature not later than May 31, 1940. The interest rate is 4%. In 1938, loans on wool aggregated \$14,900,672.01 on 82,514,370 pounds and loans on mohair \$15,393.08 on 73,454 pounds. As of March 17th, loans outstanding on wool were \$4,952,159.99, as secured by 27,715,868 pounds, and on mohair \$1,386.36 on 6,303 pounds.

For various reasons all nations have, to some extent, abandoned the principle of buying in the cheapest market in favor of policies looking towards internal stability, self-sufficiency, security or some goal other than maximum economy. The tragedy of the situation is that, while governments are undoubtedly acting in what they conceive to be the best interests of their respective peoples, the net result has been to bring about the impoverishment of all.—James Richardson & Sons.

Indiana Dealers Select Labor Relations Committee

"No law in the United States compels an employer to sign a closed shop contract with any union, or to do more than negotiate 'terms and conditions' of employment with union representatives," declared Fae Patrick, Indianapolis attorney, before a meeting of 100 grain dealers, representing 39 firms, members of the North Central Indiana group of elevators and mills, at an evening meeting in Winamac, Apr. 4. Presiding at the meeting was Karl R. Apple-gat, president of the group, assisted by James Dilts, sec'y, both of Winamac.

"The Wagner Act," continued Attorney Patrick, "has been used by the unions as a club over employers. It specifies that the National Labor Relations Board can be called in to help negotiate 'terms and conditions' when goods manufactured by an employer move in interstate commerce, or when operation of the employer's business affects interstate commerce. It stipulates that an employer has no right to force an employee to join or not to join any union. It prevents him from interfering with union organization so long as such organization occurs outside of his own property, and not on time for which he is paying. It requires him to bargain collectively with employees should they so wish, but even here the bargaining concerns only 'terms and conditions' of employment."

Mass picketing, declared the speaker, is illegal in Indiana. Mass picketing is defined as the appearance of more than two pickets at each ingress and/or egress from a plant.

Attorney Patrick reviewed a typical union contract, pointing out the pitfalls it holds for employers who sign it. These contracts customarily demand operation of a closed shop, provide that employers must fill their needs for help by application to the union for such help, giving 24 hours' notice, and that they cannot hire outside help except when the union is unable to supply men, and then only for three days at a time.

"These contracts provide that the union is to furnish experienced, capable and efficient men," said Mr. Patrick, "but who is to say whether they are experienced, capable and efficient?"

A contract for a closed shop may force an employer to fire an old and trusted employee, simply because that employee does not choose to join the union, or is not accepted by the union, or is not in "good standing" with the union.

A clause is provided in closed-shop agreements providing for cancellation of the contract on 60 days' written notice before the end of the contract year, but such clauses are meaningless, according to the speaker. By the time negotiations are over concerning the provisions of the contract the 60 days have elapsed and the contract is in force for another year. Thus a contract perpetuates itself.

The best defense employers have against unfair contracts being forced upon them by unions is to organize themselves, appoint or elect their own negotiating com'ite, and refer all union demands to this com'ite. Such a com'ite can take time to study and understand the laws involved, and know the rights of employers in what we still believe to be "a free country," said the speaker. This leaves individual employers free to follow their regular pursuits. Employers have as much right to bargain "collectively" and to delegate "negotiations" to a com'ite or agent, as have the unions. This manner of handling negotiations between employers and employees has worked successfully on the Pacific Coast.

If a National Labor Relations Board representative is called in to help with the negotiations, an employer can feel assured that his business will be found to be involved in, or affect,

interstate commerce, said the speaker, quoting several examples, such as the case of a coal mine that sold coal to a railroad that crossed state lines. This Board is both judge and jury in making its decisions, but the employer still has a right to appeal the case to the courts, which have several times reversed the decisions of the Board.

Representatives of the grain trade in 10 North Central Indiana counties were present at the meeting. At the close of the meeting they unanimously elected a com'ite of five members to serve as a "negotiating com'ite" which will act for each and all of them in such union controversies as may arise.

A brief discussion of the Federal Wage-Hour Law followed, during which it was again pointed out that country elevators generally do not come under this law, according to a ruling by the administrator, since few employ more than seven employees and all buy grain from a local "area of production."

State Wage and Hour Bills Fail

The attempt on a grand scale to have the states adopt laws regulating hours and wages in industry may prove to be a record-breaking flop. Fifteen state legislatures have already defeated the Labor Department's plan or have adjourned without taking action, and it is now believed that about an equal number will follow suit. Only in North Carolina is it believed certain that a wage-hour bill will be adopted, but the original draft has been modified so extensively that most of the objectionable provisions are out. In four other states it is thought there is some chance of favorable action.

The so-called model law on this subject is far more restrictive than is the federal statute. Had the labor people offered the state legislatures a measure about parallel to the federal act, they might have been successful in a number of places. The committee which drafted the model bill was so anxious to reform everything at one stroke that they went far beyond the federal provisions, however, and as a result their program now seems washed up.—The Hook-Up of Millers National Federation.

Strike in Country Grain Trade

In the first known outbreak of its kind east of the Rocky Mountains, seven employees of the Gutwein Milling Co., a country mill operated by the Gutwein family, at Francisville, Ind., walked out of the plant on Mar. 25. The remaining five non-union employees left with them on the advice of the management pending negotiations and settlement to "avoid trouble." Then the entire Gutwein family went to work to keep the plant running.

On Mar. 28 all employees were back at work, negotiations still pending between the Gutweins and Business Agent Suecie of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 768, Lafayette, Ind. Demands of the union were for a 44-hour week, a closed shop, and time and one-half for overtime, according to a contract prepared by the union. Added to these demands was a verbal demand for raises in wages to from 45c to 50c per hour. Included in the contract was provision for a check-off system which would require the employer signing it to withhold union dues of \$2 per month from employees' pay and remit same to the union. Appointed "steward" by the union was Archie Swartz.

At last reports the Gutweins continued to refuse to sign the unfair labor contract, which would force them to close their mill, or to operate as a closed shop.

Washington News

The bill permitting farmers to receive benefit payments without planting at least 80 per cent of their acreage allotments, as provided in the A. A. Act, has passed both houses and gone to the president.

To kill grasshoppers and similar pests the house has passed the first deficiency appropriation bill providing \$3,000,000, besides \$700,000 available from previous appropriations not expended.

An appropriation of \$60,000,000 for disposal of surplus farm products was rejected by a House vote of 195 to 98, altho proposed by Marvin Jones, chairman of the agricultural com'ite, to supplement funds provided in the A. A. Act.

Jesse W. Tapp, pres. of the F. S. C. C. told a house sub-com'ite that the agency expects to lose \$20,500,000 on its wheat export subsidy program during the current season. He said the loss has averaged 25 cents per bushel on wheat or in the form of flour.

In a wrangle over insect control funds Representative John C. Schafer of Wisconsin asked the House to appropriate \$100,000 for the control of a pest he named as "Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to Sec'y Wallace." Schafer said Ezekiel was responsible for "brain-trust, half-baked, soviet controls concocted in the Department of Agriculture."

President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing the secretary of agriculture to make advances to farmers to enable them to pay premiums for insurance with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The advances would be made from existing appropriations to farmers participating in the present crop control program. Unless repaid, the advance payments could be charged against future benefits due farmers.

Washington, D. C.—Radio station licenses are granted for six months. For broadcasting matter it pronounces objectionable the Federal Communications Commission can put a station out of business by refusing a renewal of license. The law prohibits censorship, but the commission has circumvented this provision by citing a station to a hearing on renewal of license on the ground that its programs have been "contrary to public interest, convenience or necessity."—Dictators, Tyrants.

Cotton legislation at Washington is unsettled. In addition to the extra 150 million dollars for surplus removal subsidies the program calls for 250 millions for so-called parity payments on wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. Bankhead's bill to permit planters to take back cotton from the government at 5 cents per pound has been shelved by the House agriculture com'ite. Senator Smith has withdrawn his bill in the interest of harmony, but threatens to reintroduce it.

Hearings began Apr. 11 by the senate education and labor com'ite on proposals to modify the Wagner labor act and to curtail the powers of the N. L. R. B., over the objections of Robert M. La Follette. Rep. Anderson of Missouri is trying to get action by filing a petition to discharge the administration-controlled labor com'ite from consideration of his bill similar to one by Senator Burke amending the Act, thus bringing the measure to the floor of the House.

Administrator Andrews of the Wage-Hour Division has proposed various amendments to the present Wage-Hour Law, one of which is a better definition of the "area of production." It is recommended that a better definition is needed as at present the line of demarcation is not clear on exemptions for farm products under this clause, and in case the courts should reverse Mr. Andrews' definitions, the border line processors fear that they are liable to heavy wage-restitution orders.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Get Government Out of Grain Business

Grain & Feed Journals: The Canadian Government lost \$48,000,000 on its wheat guarantee and knew enough to get out of the business. Here our government has lost about \$45,000,000 on the Iowa sealed corn loans to date and does not know enough to quit, and I doubt if the bureaucrats will until they go broke at it.

I cannot see much prospect for improvement in the grain business while the Government is sealing grain at a loss and paying farmers for doing nothing. I do not like to be pessimistic, but it looks black for the grain trade with our government spending the taxpayers' money like a bunch of drunken sailors.—J. F. Burns, Farson, Iowa.

Hybrid Corn Results on 2,000 Acre Farm

Grain & Feed Journals: I have read with interest your numerous articles and letters about the relative merits of hybrid and open pollinated corn. We operate two country elevators and about 9,000 acres of fertile drainage lands, and for the past two years have been conscientiously trying to get the accurate picture of the comparison. While we sell hybrid seed at our elevators, we have a much larger stake involved in the growing of corn on this large acreage, and hence I believe we cannot be accused of being prejudiced.

This last crop we are just now cleaning up, and the moisture content runs about 13.5 and goes No. 1. We started shipping corn in October and up to the first of the year I imagine our average moisture of corn shipped was the same figure, altho it was perhaps two-thirds open pollinated and a third hybrid. The average gain in shelling 170,000 bus. was $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the mixed corn, mixed as just indicated. But a few weeks ago we had occasion to move in 20,000 bus. of hybrid corn at a time when no other corn came in and hence this was a strictly hybrid figure, which ran $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ gain. We offer this information for what it is worth. We noticed Mr. Norman Butterfield's figures and they indicate a similar trend.

So far as yield is concerned we have no definite basis to figure upon. However, last year on one farm where we had practically the same acreage in 1937 and 1938 on something more than 2,000 acres, our yield this year when practically all of the acreage was planted to hybrid, was about two bushels to the acre higher than last year when 200 acres out of 2,200 were hybrid and the rest open-pollinated. We imagine that 1937 was a much better crop generally speaking, and feel that the two bushels to the acre would probably really bulk as a greater increase were we to compensate for what we consider the difference in yields from the two years. Unfortunately we did not have, strictly speaking, field tests to determine the difference.

However, in this connection, we did have a hybrid plot with twenty-five different hybrid varieties, mostly furnished from dealers' stocks by the University of Illinois, and from several different makers of hybrid seed, and the average of all the hybrids was about 20% greater than the open-pollinated checks used. Incidentally, one of the open pollinated varieties stood 16th with a yield of 100.1 bus. and the other stood 26th with a yield of 89.4, while the lowest was a hybrid with 89.2 bus. and the highest was a hybrid with 121.0 bus.

These yields were higher than would have

been found by taking field samples, as they were as low in moisture as 10.2% at harvest in early October, and none over 12.0%, and all were corrected to a basis of 15.5% moisture or No. 2 corn. This necessarily raised the yield figures. Also, in order to give a comparable yield figure allowance was made for mechanical damage caused by careless cultivation when considerable stalks were plowed out in some varieties. This seemed only fair since this injury should not be charged to the corn. The plot contained 27 varieties in all with six different replicates scattered so that each variety was the average of staggered plots, and hence eliminated some error due to field difference had each variety been planted in but one plot.

Because of our personal interest in the plot and its results, we carefully counted down and leaning stalks the week before the windstorm damage that blew so many fields down, and if a stalk leaned more than 30 degrees out of the row we called it leaning, and all stalks actually down were so recorded. The results were interesting. The best hybrid in this respect had a record of 0.04% down and leaning. The poorest hybrid showed a 42.92% and the two open pollinated checks showed 46.24% and 64.34% respectively. The average for the hybrids good and bad was 14.535% and the average for the two open pollinated was 55.292% down and leaning. From a productive standpoint we regard this information as worth quite as much as increases in yield. Any elevator man knows what it means to handle corn that has been down on a bad year. Incidentally the poorest hybrid with the 42.92% down and leaning was a variety badly affected by Stewart's disease and diplodia root rot, that cut yields and quality so materially this season, and the next lower hybrid showed only 26.90% down and leaning, and of course all other hybrids were below this figure.

It is our experience that farmers generally are conservative and slow to change accepted methods and uses, and if we recall correctly some years ago, when the Utility corn we used so generally in Illinois appeared, it was with considerable reluctance that they accepted the new variety. We distinctly remember the many stories told about how it "wouldn't weigh out," how the "hogs don't do as well on it," and almost verbatim all the present criticisms being applied to hybrid corn. But the cold facts remain that hybrid consistently averaged 15% to 20% better yield, with better standability, and hence better quality corn, and the conclusion is inevitable that it is here to stay. It is a development of great promise to improve the corn crop, and actually to develop special varieties of corn for definite miller needs, and almost to a "made-to-order" basis.

Most of the criticisms directed at hybrids arise from planting the poorer hybrids, perhaps palmed off by unscrupulous dealers or producers in an effort to make the most of a strong demand. Honest dealers sometimes provide seed at the insistence of the buyer that is not adapted to the type of soil and other conditions incident to that buyer's farming operations. From this we have come to the conclusion that we must follow the following rules as a grower of commercial corn, using hybrid seed:

1. Buy only from strictly reliable, thoroughly inspected producers.
2. Be sure that his equipment and methods are such as to insure high quality, high germinating seed.
3. Study individual soil conditions, soil type,

and performance of hybrids apt to fit such conditions, and use them.

As some mention was made in a previous issue of the plot from which this information was taken, we felt that your readers might wish to have the final story.—Community Elevator, Charles V. Arnold, Mgr., Hillview, Ill.

Farmers Working for the Government

Grain & Feed Journals: We are having a little more corn moving than we have had for some time, but it is nothing to crow about. Our conservation workers are out in this territory doing a good job of selling farmers on the idea of signing up and taking increased benefits.

If this crazy movement ever passes out of the picture we are going to have a host of farmers who have been working for the government and have had a little taste of government money, that will find some other outlet for their energies. You can just be sure they will keep the agitation pot boiling for a long time.—C. C. Barnes, executive vice pres. Goodrich Bros. Co.

Farmers' Price Level Ruined by Itinerants

Grain & Feed Journals: There is a very serious angle of this trucking competition which more vitally affects the economic condition of the country than just the fact that the railroads are losing some revenue and that the grain commission men are losing a profit in not handling the grain. This angle presents itself in a matter of price producers are obtaining for their grain.

Usually the price obtained at the central terminal market reflects the supply and the demand and adjusts the price of commodities according to economic conditions. The price obtained for carloads of corn at the various terminals, however, is not in line with the prices that is being paid for grain, both at production centers and consuming centers.

We know that there has been thousands of bushels of grain sold this week into Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana that was trucked from points 5 to 700 miles distant at prices 3 to 8c per bushel under the price it would be necessary to obtain had this grain been shipped from the cheapest terminal market via rail movement. With these mills and grain dealers buying grain at this large a discount from truckers, they are reluctant to consider any carload offers to them, and which this writer believes without a question of a doubt is the only cause of the extreme slowness and lack of demand and the present low price of corn.

It is never necessary to sacrifice corn on the market because the elevators have plenty of facilities and money to handle it and will sell it only on an equitable price compared with its cost. The merchant truckers, however, after hauling this grain for 600 or 700 miles, must sell it at whatever price they can obtain for it and one will usually follow the example of the other in disposing of it at whatever price is offered for it.

Several years ago, when this trucking competition became a national problem, we contended that the only sound solution would be that the railroads reduce their rates to a reasonable basis. Since that time we have spent much money and time and have been successful in obtaining statutory laws for the regulation of truckers, but we do not feel that the trucking menace has been lessened by any of these so-called laws.—R. G. Graham, Dannen Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Roosevelt, Wallace & Co. are the biggest firm of grain merchants and cotton factors in the United States. They have 81,815,427 bus. of wheat, 219,465,089 bus. of corn and 11,250,000 bales of cotton.

Safety Trophy Awards

By O. W. OLSEN, supt., Peavey-Duluth Terminal Elevator, Duluth, Minn., Chairman, Safety Com'te, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

For many years I have felt that our industry has lagged behind the safety leaders. With a few exceptions, there was little done along the lines of organized safety among the terminal elevators, and I think the same thing was true among the flour mills, feed mills, and other grain processing plants. We had no records to brag of, such as have been developed by the steam railroads, cement plants, steel companies, and others who have made wonderful strides in eliminating accidents.

No figures are as yet available, covering all our industry, but such figures as we have indicate that we are still far behind the leaders on both the frequency and severity rates which we have developed. For instance, on flour mills, I am told that during the last few years they showed a frequency rate of 19.30, which is about 5 points higher than the average industry reporting to the National Safety Council, and their severity rate was 2.50, which is almost twice that of the average plant reporting to the safety council.

The frequency rate, as most of you know, means the number of lost time accidents per one million man hours worked, and the severity rate means the number of lost time days per 1,000 man hours worked.

We have few figures on other branches of our industry, but it is my opinion that the frequency rate in feed mills and in terminal elevators is about the same as that developed by the flour mills, but that the severity rate in feed mills and in terminal elevators is considerably higher.

With the thought in mind that we might accomplish something by working together on accident prevention, I spoke at our Fort William convention, two years ago, on the subject of an "International Safety Contest," suggesting that this be started as an entering wedge toward better coordination of our safety efforts.

Such a contest was authorized at that convention, and we carried on a contest for a six months' period, compiling our figures for a period ending Feb. 28, 1938, and making 3 cup awards at the Kansas City convention last March.

At the Kansas City convention another contest was authorized and we have during the year beginning Mar. 1, 1938, carried on our "Second International Safety Contest."

We do hope that in our next contest, which starts as of Mar. 1, 1939, we will get representation from the majority of our members, so that when we compile our accident records the next time, we will be able to make some worthwhile recommendations for cutting down the accident toll in the grain industry.

We are pleased to advise that the units entered in our first contest all had good records, and those who entered our second contest also had good results. In fact, we have three groups who have gone thru both contest periods (1½ years) without a lost time accident. Therefore, we believe that those who entered our last contest are well satisfied with the results attained, and some of them have already entered our Third Contest for the year beginning Mar. 1, 1939.

I wish to thank the companies who entered our Second Contest, and to especially compliment the superintendents and foremen who labored to put the safety movement across. I also wish to thank the two donors of the cups which are to be awarded to the winners of our second Safety Contest today: Harry S. Olson, Chicago, and Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Chicago.

The entries in our 1938 safety contest were divided into two classes. Class A includes the elevators and mills operating over 75,000 man

hours during the 12 months' period of the contest. Class B covers the groups working less than 75,000 man hours during this period.

The trophy in each class must necessarily go to the largest unit in each class that had a perfect safety record. The winners are as follows:

CLASS A—Units operating over 75,000 man hours during the period of Mar. 1, 1938, to Feb. 28, 1939: Cup donated by Harry S. Olson. Awarded to Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. They operated 24,966 man hours, the entire period of the contest, without a lost time accident. F. McLean is superintendent, and make award to him.

We had one other perfect in Class A, this good record being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator, at Fort William.

Our combined score for all units entered shows 1,167,737 man hours for the 12 months' period, 17 lost time accidents, a frequency rate of 0.22.

You will note, therefore, that our 1938 record shows a higher frequency rate than for 1937, and also a higher severity rate. However, even our 1938 record on frequency is better than that of the average industry reporting to the National Safety Council, and our severity rate is only about one-third as high as that of the average industry that reports to the Council.

Undoubtedly, the group that entered our contest has a much better record than that of the average unit in our own industry. Therefore, we feel that our work is beginning to bear fruit, and we believe that we should continue along the same lines, concentrate on accident causes. Correct them, and work for better records in the future.

We are now accepting entries for our third International Safety Contest, to cover the period from Mar. 1, 1939, to Feb. 28, 1940, and we hope that a great number of plants will enter, so that as time goes on we will have figures representing an accurate cross-section of the accident experience of our industry.

The thought came to us that a lot of the superintendents did not want to bother about sending in monthly figures, but nearly all of them know when they had the last accident resulting in lost time, so we decided to have a special contest for a period of three years, based on the best "No lost time" record as of Dec. 31 of each year.

A cup was donated by the H. H. Robertson Co. and another by the Appraisal Service Co. I can assure you that we greatly appreciate the kindness and thoughtfulness of these two companies in donating these very nice cups, and we extend our thanks to them.

The winners for today are the units entered in this special contest who had the best, and the second best, record of total number of days worked, represented by the total number of man hours worked without lost time accident, as of Dec. 31, 1938. And these two superintendents, to whom I will make these awards today, will keep these two cups for one year.

The cups will again be in competition during 1939, and will be awarded at our next convention to the two superintendents having the best record of total number of man hours worked without lost time accidents as of Dec. 31, 1939.

A consolidated report will be made as of Dec. 31, 1940, covering the period of three years ending that date, and the cups will become the permanent property of the two superintendents having the best and second best records for that three-year period.

The first place winner in the Special Safety Contest for 1938, is the Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City, Mo., who worked 457,325 man hours as of Dec. 31, 1938, without a single lost time accident. In fact, their last lost time accident was on Aug. 24, 1936. This is a wonderful record, and it is still unbroken. It is with great

pleasure that I award this cup to W. H. Kamp, Supt. of the Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The second best record in our Special Safety Contest for 1938, was made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Elevator Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. F. A. Sibbald, Supt. They worked 108,162 man hours as of Dec. 31, 1938, without a single lost time accident. Their last lost time accident occurred on Aug. 27, 1937. The record of no lost time is still unbroken. I might add that he won one of the cups in the 1937 6 mos. contest, so now he has two cups in his possession.

Another excellent record in the Special Safety Contest, was made by the Superior Elevator Co., Port Arthur, Ont. F. McLean, Supt. They operated 87,791 man hours as of Dec. 31, 1938, without a lost time accident since Oct. 4, 1935. This record is still unbroken.

This concludes our awards for today; but I hope that it does not conclude our safety activities. I want to say again, that the various units of the grain industry, must put forth greater efforts along the lines of accident prevention. We have too many accidents in our industry, and we must, and can, do better. We will, if every man on the properties will do his bit.

Correct or report all hazards or unsafe conditions which you find.

Make frequent safety suggestions.

Help your safety com'tes or safety inspectors. They can't see everything; and the man on the individual job can greatly assist them.

Take pride in your plant. Help to improve the "housekeeping." Many accidents can be avoided by just doing two things—"pick up" and "clean up"—or, as one safety slogan puts it: "Find it and fix it."

After reviewing the wonderful work which has been done, we should each one of us be inspired to go back home and get to work, and keep at work, on this problem of eliminating avoidable accidents.

Grain Exchange Institute Offers Correspondence Course

With the completion of its first school year on March 31, the Grain Exchange Institute, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, embarked on a new educational venture with the inauguration of a correspondence course covering a comprehensive course of study on grain and its marketing.

The Grain Exchange Institute, first venture of its kind in the commodity exchange field which is sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade, was formed last fall. When the school was started, a course, "Grain and Its Marketing," was offered to Board of Trade members, to employees of member firms, to students, and to the public. Approximately 280 individuals enrolled for the course and are now about to complete the school year.

While individuals in Chicago and vicinity had an opportunity to attend these classes, persons outside the city interested in grain marketing have made repeated requests for a similar opportunity. In response to this insistent demand, a correspondence course patterned after the classroom course is now being offered. Lessons for the project have been prepared by Deane W. Malott, associate professor in the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. He has been assisted by practical men, active in the grain trade, in preparing the material.

Individuals may enroll for the correspondence course at any time, and upon enrollment, the first lesson will be mailed. The correspondence course will cover a period of fourteen weeks, one lesson each week, and a nominal charge of \$20.00 to assist in defraying expenses will be made.

That the activities of the Grain Exchange Institute will be of tremendous value to the grain trade generally is pointed out by leaders in the grain industry. A. W. Mansfield, president of the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, has stated: "This course of study should be particularly interesting to students, to traders and to solicitors who desire additional understanding of the grain market, as well as to those in the various offices who are ambitious of becoming solicitors, heads of various departments, or the traders of the future on the floor."

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Growing wheat in Dubois County is quite promising. A small acreage of oats is being sown.—W. B. C.

Denver, Colo., Apr. 6.—We have a lot of moisture in Colorado this winter and spring and our prospects are very good at present.—Newman A. Gray, mgr., Golden West Elevators.

East, Wash., Apr. 2.—Winter wheat while showing good condition and standing, was around 38 per cent short acreage. The plants grew about 1½ inches in a week. They have enough rain.—F. K. H.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 23.—Based on fall and winter precipitation statistics, the prairie provinces as a whole will go into the spring seeding season with moisture conditions slightly better than normal. Some areas, particularly the eastern sections of Manitoba, need good rains to offset moisture deficiency.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 253 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Mar. 31 was 12.78% and 221 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.67%. The 474 cars tested by both departments had an average of 13.78%, compared with 13.70% on 575 cars the preceding week and 13.44% for 319 cars a year ago.

Petersburg, Ind., Apr. 8.—Prospects for this year's wheat crop in Pike County are unusually bright at this time. Wheat went through the winter under favorable conditions, especially on flat ground, where there was little freezing and thawing weather in late winter or early spring to draw the roots from the ground. Heavy rains during the winter months, however, washed hill ground badly where wheat was planted, exposing the roots. Planting of oats has been under way for the past week, but the acreage will be small.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 8.—Ploughing is still going on, ground is breaking up nicely. We believe 50% of the ploughing for corn is done and if we get favorable weather we look for an early planted corn crop, which usually means a good corn crop. Still being some oats sown, but there will not be many sown from here out. No grain moving at all, except from farmer producer to farmer feeder. A large amount of cattle and hogs are on feed, and the corn that is not sealed will all disappear before the new crop is picked.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Groveport, O.—Growing crops look good. Plenty of moisture. Corn selling at 43c; wheat, 65c; beans, 76c.—North Bros.

Evansville, Ind.—Wheat in the Tri-State area has come thru the winter in the best condition in many years, it has been reported by C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist. While the acreage in this area has been reduced about 15 per cent, there will be little or no abandonment due to winter killing, and excellent growth has been made thus far, making the prospects for a crop one of the best ever evidenced in this section of the state. The only anticipated increase in acreage for this year is soybeans which will be slight.—W. B. C.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 7.—From Enid south to Chickasha wheat shows some above average, becomes some below average to Lawton and then west to Altus—has plenty surface moisture but still lacking submoisture, but Oklahoma as a whole made good improvement during past eight days. Then from Altus to Childress, Texas, to Clarendon very small acreage dry subsoil but remainder of way to here plenty moisture larger acreage and good. Southwest temperature last night Amarillo 27, Dodge City 30, Elk City, Oklahoma City 28, Wichita, Kansas 28. Am. driving back to Enid investigate frost damage, if any.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 4.—Conditions with respect to the winter wheat crop on Apr. 1 promise a yield of 530,000,000 bus. with possible abandonment of about 16 per cent from the seeded acreage. Most of the improvement over what was expected from Dec. 1 reports occurred east of the Missouri River, except for the poorer sections in the Southwest where a poor to bad start in fall growth took place and where there is still a dangerous lack of sub-moisture in places. The remainder of the crop is classed as an average to slightly below, and taken in all, owing to the favorable March weather with its rains, the promise is that conditions in all parts of the Belt will continue to improve, at least during the first half of April.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 1.—There is plenty of corn in the country, but the government has put a high price on it. A lot of it is sealed and at the present price of cattle and hogs, farmers will not sell it. Some day this corn will have to move, and there are a good many farmers in our country who do not feed much, have two crops of corn now and are planting the usual acreage. Altho the government has succeeded in cutting acreage somewhat, our friend farmer immediately uses 150 to 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre and raises about as much off of the 40 acres as he used to get off of the 50. A farmer told me he got 60 some dollars for sowing \$18 worth of grass seed, which is a pretty fair profit on his investment and rests his land at the same time.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 22.—Final crop estimate, based on the acreage figures from 92 per cent of country points in the three prairie provinces, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated Aug. 11, 1938, with the exception of the wheat acreage in Manitoba, for which a figure was issued by the Ass'n in its Sept. 2, 1938, report, follows, in aggregate: spring wheat, 308,621,900 bus.; durum wheat, 20,233,100 bus.; oats, 234,840,600 bus.; barley, 79,330,300 bus.; rye, 8,797,100 bus.; flax, 1,477,450 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 25.—The past week our field seed business has just about run every-one crazy. We have had good weather all week and they have been sowing oats since Tuesday. It has been difficult to get oats for seed that show any kind of germination; however, we have been using an Illinois oat and selling them to our Randolph County farmers about 2,000 bus. per day. We have high hopes that we will have a fair oat crop this season, as it is the first time we have been able to get them sown this early for several years. Late sown oats are never a good crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v. p.

Madison, Wis., Apr. 11.—The state's acreage of barley, Wisconsin's most important cash grain crop, will be about the same as a year ago if present intentions of farmers in the state are carried out, according to the Crop Reporting Service of Wisconsin. While barley is grown to some extent in nearly all parts of the state, the greatest concentration of the crop is in the eastern counties. Wisconsin produces a high grade of barley and much of it in recent years has been used for malting purposes. This is particularly true of the production in the eastern counties. Present acreage estimates show that farmers in the state expect to plant about 779,000 acres of barley. If these intentions are carried out the acreage will be about one percent larger than harvested last year.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The probable abandonment of winter wheat acreage is 14 per cent, compared with 11.6 per cent last year, 18.5 per cent two years ago and a 10-year (1927-36) average of 18.2 per cent. Condition of this year's crop is 77.9 per cent of normal, indicating a potential production of 550 million bus., 137 million less than produced in 1938. The mild winter, accompanied by ample and well-timed moisture, materially benefited plant development in the Great Plains area from Nebraska southward, where drouth prevailed during the late summer and fall months of 1938. Prospects in this area are still below normal. In the northwest quarter of Kansas, south-central Nebraska, western Oklahoma, and west-central Texas conditions still remain very poor, and acreage abandonment is also abnormally heavy. However, elsewhere there has been rather marked improvement since Dec. 1.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Mar.		Mar.		Mar.		Mar.		Mar.		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.	
	High	Low	23	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chicago	80½	62½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68	68½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	69½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Winnipeg	79½	58½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60	60½	60½	60½	61½	60½	60½	59½	60	59½	60	61½	61½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Liverpool*	69	58½	63½	63½	63½	63½	64	63½	64½	64	64½	64½	64½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Kansas City	69	58½	63½	63½	63½	63½	64	63½	64½	64	64½	64½	64½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Minneapolis	75½	64½	70½	70	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½	70	70½	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Duluth, durum	66½	55½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Milwaukee	79½	63½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68	68½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	69½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Wheat																								
Chicago	60½	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½	47	47½	47½	48	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Kansas City	51½	43½	45½	45	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Milwaukee	58½	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½	47	47½	47½	48	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Corn																								
Chicago	30½	24½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Winnipeg	33½	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Minneapolis	27½	22½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Milwaukee	30½	25	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Oats																								
Chicago	53½	40½	42½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	40½	41	40½	40½	40½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Minneapolis	44½	36	38½	37½	37½	37½	37	37	37	37	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Winnipeg	47½	38½	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Duluth	47	39½	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	41	41	41	41	41	41
Rye																								
Chicago	53½	40½	42½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	40½	41	40½	40½	40½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Minneapolis	44½	36	38½	37½	37½	37½	37	37	37	37	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Winnipeg	47½	38½	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Duluth	47	39½	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	41	41	41	41	41	41
Barley																								
Chicago	37	30½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	30½	30½	31½	31½	31	31	31	31	31
Winnipeg	44½	34½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Soybeans																								
Chicago	89½	68½	88½	87½	87½	88½	89½	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½	87½	88	87½	86½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 24.—Taking the country as a whole, the soil is better supplied with moisture than it has been for the past few years. Heavy snows in the mountain areas assure a good water supply for irrigation during the coming season. The Pacific Coast States came through the winter in splendid condition. The North-central Oregon is suffering slightly from dry weather, but other sections of the Northwest are in very good condition for the coming season. Winter wheat is coming through in fine shape, with very few reports of abandonment.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 31.—The prospective winter wheat crop, by reports to date, would place the estimated crop at 524 million bus., a yield 163 million bus. less than produced in 1938 and the seventh smallest of the last 20 years. Indications point to about 14.4 per cent acreage abandonment, leaving 39,547,000 acres for harvest, compared with 49,711,000 harvested last year and the 1927-36 average of 37,281,000. The condition of this year's crop is about 70.6 per cent of normal, compared with 78.6 a year ago and a 1-year average of 78.9. Rye condition is 80.7, against 81 a year ago and 76 the 10-year (1928-37) average.—Mrs. E. H. Miller, statistician, Shields & Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Mar. 29.—Timely moisture has fallen over western Kansas since Jan. 1 and has materially improved the winter wheat condition, although abandonment is still expected to be quite heavy. It is yet early to make a forecast as to the probable acreage for harvest, but our guess at this time would be that about 10,000,000 of the 13,500,000 acres seeded will stand for harvest. Conditions in the extreme western part of the state are excellent; but through the central and north central sections, they are much below normal and more or less abandonment is indicated across the northern half of the state.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The harvesting of Texas flax crop of about 20,000 acres will begin about April 15. Altho this cultivation of flax in Texas is in its embryonic stages it has been successfully proven that certain sections of the state extending from Wharton to Laredo are well-adapted to the cultivation of flax. Last year's harvest of about 1,000 acres encouraged a much larger planting last fall, and according to the information furnished us, this year's production will be most satisfactory and will doubtless result in a big increase in acreage this coming fall. One obstacle in the cultivation of flax in Texas is the processing plants, as it is now necessary to ship flax seed to Kansas on a most unfavorable freight rate basis as there are no processing plants closer. Of course, it would be necessary to materially increase the acreage in Texas if we are to obtain a processing plant in the state. A similar condition existed last

year in soy beans in which it was necessary to ship several carloads produced in the South Plains area to processing mills in the North, so it would seem these two agricultural prodigies offer to Gov. O'Daniel an opportunity to fulfill his desires of bringing new industries to the state.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 1.—Winter wheat looks good, very little heaving, abandonment will be below normal. Some yellow spots in lowlands where water stood too long. A.A.A. compliance this year is reported as heavy. In Macon County approximately 70 per cent of the farm land will be cultivated in compliance with the farm program. This is a 12 per cent increase over 1938. Some counties report as high as 90 per cent compliance. Oats are practically all seeded, and under very favorable conditions. Considerable oats acreage this year will be clipped to conform with the farm program. Soybean acreage will be increased; of course the acreage finally harvested for commercial purposes will depend on prospects for a crop and market conditions when the crop reaches the stage when beans have to be cut for hay or plowed under to comply with the farm program. The reduction in acreage under the farm program for staple crops is making for more intensified farming on the acreage planted.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 10.—Indicated production of winter wheat is 541,450,000 bus. compared with 686,637,000 produced in 1937 and 546,396,000 the 1927-36 average. The forecast is based upon official December acreage sown of 46,173,000 and a yield per acre of 11.7 compared with 12.2 bus. on the 1938 crop. Indicated abandonment is allowed for in condition figures and indicated yield per acre but is about the same as the 1927-36 average of 18.2 per cent. Condition of the wheat crop is reported at 73.7 percent of normal. This compares with 82 percent last year and the 1928-37 average of 73.9. Poorest prospects are in the northwest quarter of Kansas and in adjacent territory to the south, east and north into Nebraska; in southern and southeastern Texas panhandle and parts of southwestern and western Oklahoma. Conditions are moderately improved in most sections east of the Mississippi River. The indicated condition of rye is 71.5 percent of normal compared with the 1928-37 average of 76 percent.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills, Inc., has announced a dividend of \$1.25 a share on its common stock, payable next May 1 to common stockholders of record at the close of business Apr. 10, 1939. It also announced a dividend of 87½ cents per share on its common stock, payable Aug. 1, to common stockholders of record at the close of business July 10.

April Forecasts

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The leading crop statisticians give the following indicated condition and acreage of winter wheat in millions of bushels, as based on conditions about April 1:

	Cond.	Bus Per Acre	Acres—Lost, %	Left	Yield 1939
Snow	73.8	.....	.....	.....	543
Cromwell	.....	11.7	.....	.....	541
Donovan	.....	.....	16.0	38,786	530
Murray	74.8	.....	13.1	40,124	548
Miller	70.6	.....	14.4	39,547	524
Galvin	77.9	11.9	14.0	39,750	550
Average	74.3	.....	14.4	39,627	539

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—Instead of giving out a condition report on winter wheat for Apr. 1 the U.S.D.A. gives the prospective yield per acre as 11.9 bus., against 12.2 a year ago and a 10-year average of 11.9 bus. Condition of winter rye is 79%, against 81 a year ago and a 10-year average on Apr. 1 of 76%.

The prospective winter wheat crop is figured at 549,000,000, against 485,000,000 in December, and 1938 harvest of 687,600,000 bus. About 16 per cent of last fall's seeded wheat acreage will not be harvested. This leaves about 38,900,000 acres for harvest in 1939, compared with 49,711,000 acres harvested last year.

Stocks on Farms

Stocks of grain on farms in millions of bushels, as estimated by the U.S.D.A., follow:

	Apr. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1939	Apr. 1, 1938	Avg. '27-'36
Wheat	189	281	125	124
Corn	1,204	1,797	1,068	793
Oats	409	686	416	379

The stocks of corn on farms are the largest on record.

Kansas Crop Outlook

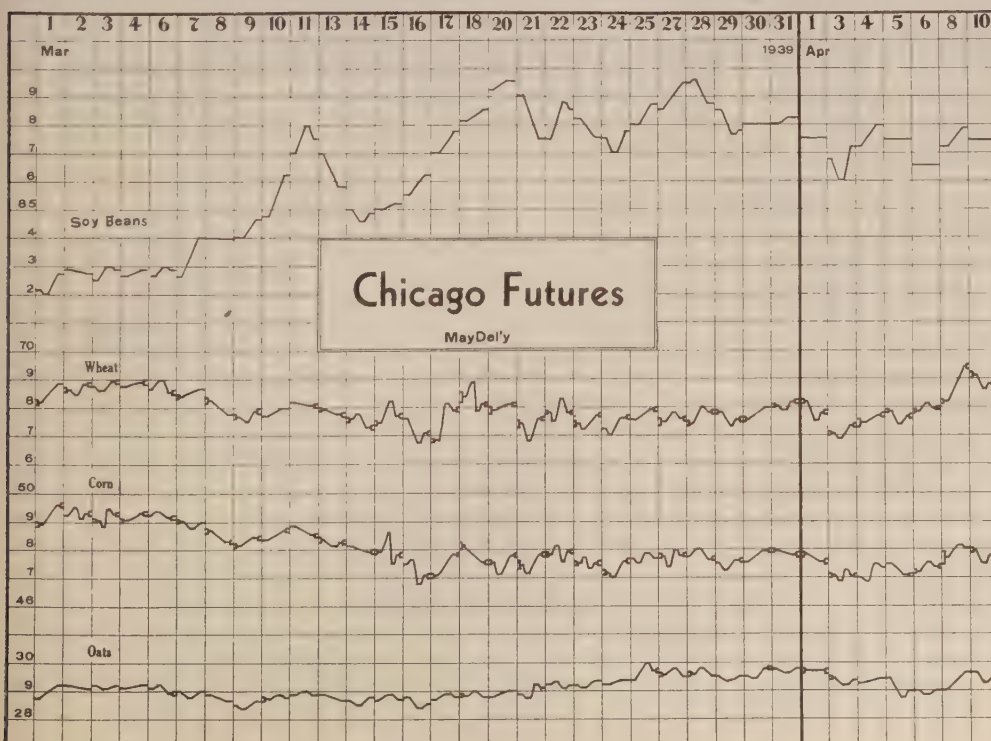
Kansas City, Apr. 6.—Kansas has received very good moisture during March and so far in April, but every crop season brings new developments, and the 1939 season will contain some surprises. Only the southwest and extreme western part of the state was promising last fall and had fair to good moisture. Now the moisture situation in almost all of the state has been relieved to the extent of finding some subsoil moisture everywhere and a good supply of top surface moisture. In spite of the elimination of this particular hazard, there is a very uneven condition which is discussed by sections as indicated on our map on the reverse side of this report. In driving over the territory, it is now evident that an acreage reduction was accomplished last fall, and it is also evident that summer fallow fields have made by far the best progress. Considerable volunteer wheat that was left last fall now appears to be a total loss. The early estimates are usually subject to many revisions, but we are attempting to report our findings. Eastern Kansas shows both good and poor prospects. Moisture is sufficient in the entire area, but many fields show uneven germination as well as some winter kill, and the plant is somewhat backward which may eventually be a detriment or an advantage, dependent on later weather. Some plowing up has been done to comply with allotment requirements, so the seeded acreage will not be harvested. Generally speaking, the acreage left for harvest does show considerable promise at this time.

As compared to previous years, the acreage in the western part of the state has been greatly reduced, but the section has had good moisture, and all fallow and most seeded acreage shows good promise. Volunteer wheat has apparently not survived, but with favorable weather, most of the acreage holds good promise of production. Two weeks of growing weather would enable us to be more accurate, but based on our calculations, we give Kansas a promise of 121,700,000 bus. for the 1939 crop.—H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latta.

Wheat Export Sales

Sales of wheat and flour for export totaled approximately 91,600,000 bus. from July 1, 1938, to March 18, 1939, of which about 77,000,000 bus. have been exported, the Marketing and Marketing Agreements Division of the Department of Agriculture has announced.

Of the total sales for export, the sales of approximately 67,300,000 bus. has been assisted by the Federal export program. Exports of wheat represent about 82 per cent of the 91,600,000-bus. total, and sales of flour, about 18 per cent. The sales of wheat by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation under the Federal program have totaled about 54,380,000 bus., and an indemnity has been paid on the export of about 12,980,000 bus. of wheat in the form of flour. Sales included approximately 730,000 bus. of wheat and wheat products to the American Red Cross and other American relief agencies for export to Spain and China.



Terminal Plant Operation

By JAMES HESSBURG, Mgr., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., before Society of Grain Elevator Supts. of N. A.

Many marketing changes have taken place in the time since I entered the grain business. I recall when I was a cub, more or less of a messenger at Minneapolis, there was a tremendous volume of business. It was handled with utmost dispatch—a smoothly operating business. When I finally embarked in the grain business in 1910, it was not difficult to determine what you were handling. We had a limited number of grades. The buyer and seller were in close contact, and it appeared simple for the buyer to determine whether or not he could use a certain sample in his operations. He generally bought this grain based merely on simple grain tests.

I recall Mr. F. Crosby, then active in the Washburn-Crosby organization, passing along the trading tables at Minneapolis every day, and buying from 100 to 300 cars with less difficulty than is experienced by a buyer of 50 cars today.

With the so-called advance in our highly technical way of handling grain, it has brought problems with it. Problems that have brought headaches to the management and to you, who are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the ideas of our management.

I like to think of the elevator superintendent as being the right arm of the management, and in fact he is. Because, no matter how your grain is bought, unless the manager has the wholehearted support of his superintendent, all the money he might expect in the way of profits may be thrown out of the window by poor handling of the grain.

I think it calls for the utmost in co-operation. Co-operation to the extent that the buyer who knows, or thinks he knows, the different purposes for which the specified grain is intended, confides in his superintendent so that he may fully express his ideas on it at the time the grain is purchased, and knows what is intended.

The problems of warehousing and merchandising is one of the big problems that faces us, especially in this market. I am sure that those of you who have the problem of handling barley in the terminal market have had many headaches in the last five years. We have had great variations in the crops to contend with. We have had the moist barley, we have had the blighted barley, we have had scab, and we have had almost every condition possible to contend with. You as chief surgeon have had to meet the problem of curing all those ills.

Grades, so far as barley is concerned, sometimes mean very little to the buyer. A few years ago, when barley sold on the Milwaukee market at \$1.42 per bushel, the range between cars of the same grade was from 60 to 70 cents a bushel. This condition even exists this year. Within the past year I purchased a car of No. 1 barley at 38 cents, and sold one No. 1 at 65 cents. So even on a crop such as this, the spread is a wide one, and that, in a majority of cases, is the problem of the superintendent.

The condition is largely aggravated by the way the cars are loaded. The large terminal markets this year have been filled with a greater number of set-up cars than at any time I can remember. Perhaps we have shippers in the country who have forgotten the old adage (that honesty is the best policy); but anyway the fact remains that the terminal operator has the biggest problem today that he ever had on set-up cars.

I was happy to hear from Mr. Bast that rigid steps are to be taken to correct this evil, but we are still in the midst of it, and it is perhaps as serious a problem as any you as elevator superintendents have to solve.

We had hoped through the Federal Department to make regulations regarding the loading of cars so that it would be possible to get a representative sample of every car that arrived. We have had any number of deliberate "plugs,"

and unless the elevator superintendent is alert in handling such cars he can get himself into a lot of trouble. Measures should be taken by this association and other bodies to stop this practice.

I feel, and I know that Mr. Bast does, that the managing owners and those responsible for management, have a very definite responsibility to your organization. We want to see it grow. I am convinced that all you men who have attended these meetings so regularly have indicated your desire to solve the problems for the benefit of your management.

New Superintendent Gets Caustic

The new superintendent of a line company, after reading several congratulatory messages his first day in his new position was somewhat perturbed by the receipt of the following telegram from one of the company's oldest elevator agents:

"Found a lion under elevator very weak. What shall we do?"

The superintendent, thinking someone was trying to kid him, replied:

"Feed him warm milk."

It took several days to get the original message corrected and the foundation repaired.

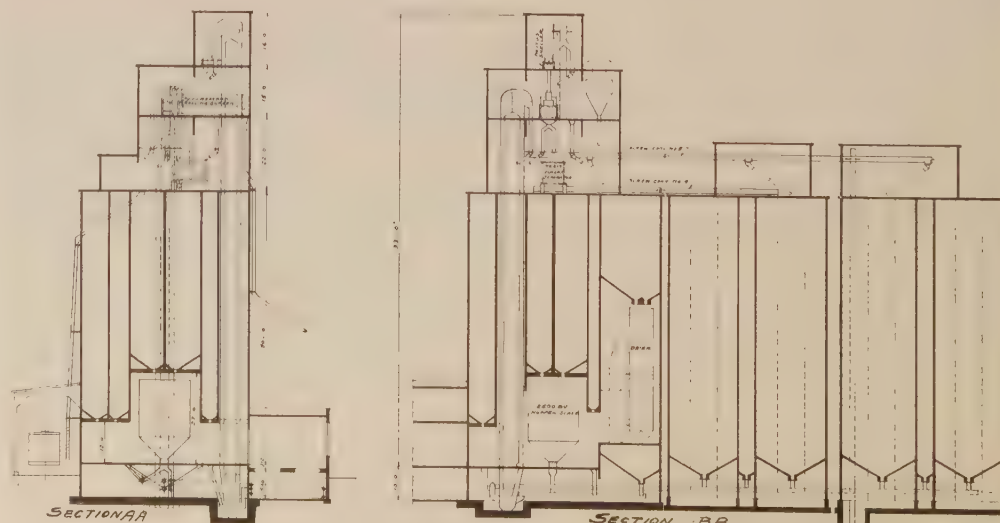
Pounds of Ears Required to Make a Bushel

When moisture content has come down to 35 per cent the corn has completed growth and may be harvested or fed without loss of feeding value.

Early corn may be cribbed in the warm season at 22 per cent or less moisture. Later, in cold weather, corn can be cribbed when containing 26 per cent moisture.

From the results of two tests run by different experiment stations the Meyers Hybrid Corn Co., of Hillsboro, O., has computed the number of pounds of corn in the ear required to shell out a bushel of 56 pounds of No. 2 corn, with less than 15.5 per cent moisture, as follows:

Per cent Moisture	Pounds of Ear Corn	Per cent Moisture	Pounds of Ear Corn
15%	68	26%	84.2
16%	69.5	27%	85.6
17%	70.9	28%	87.1
18%	72.4	29%	88.6
19%	73.9	30%	90
20%	75.4	31%	91.8
21%	76.8	32%	93.8
22%	78.3	33%	96.2
23%	79.8	34%	98.4
24%	81.2	35%	105
25%	82.7		



Sectional Elevations, Gwinn Elevator at Washington C. H., Ohio.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

Gwinn Milling Co.'s Fire Proof Elevator, Washington C.H., O.

The modern 300,000-bus. concrete elevator of the Gwinn Milling Co., at Washington Court-house, Fayette County, Ohio, is most advantageously located at the crossing of three railroads, viz., the Pennsylvania, the B. & O. and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, so it will draw grain from a wide territory.

This new modern grain-handling plant was designed and built to meet the requirements of a country station as well as receiving grain from railroad cars, together with the mixing and transferring of grain.

The headhouse contains 18 bins and, including the tanks, the plant has a storage capacity of 300,000 bus. of grain. The grain is received by trucks and the double driveway provides for the unloading of two trucks at the same time. Overhead truck dumps are used, one for each line of trucks. Seven dump openings are provided, four are for the handling of ear corn, two for handling of small grain and one for the handling of ear corn and small grain to the hammer mill. The ear corn sinks can be used for the handling of small grain during the heavy movement at harvest season.

The receiving leg No. 1, from the ear corn and small grain receiving sinks, is fitted with 18" x 8" No. 12 gage steel buckets having a capacity of 1,500 bus. of ear corn and 3,500 bus. of small grain per hour. The grain is conveyed from the sinks with two double chain drags, which are fitted with two speed drives to permit handling of small grain and ear corn.

The small grain leg No. 2, which receives from the dump sinks, is fitted with 9" x 6" buckets having a capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour. The grain is delivered to the leg with a double chain drag.

Grain from the track hopper is delivered to the small grain leg No. 3 by a double chain drag. No. 3 is also used as a turning leg and has the same capacity and equipment as leg No. 2.

The small grain leg No. 4 receives grain from the dump sink to bins which supply the hammer mill.

A No. 17 U. S. corn sheller with large hopper and of special design for shelling machine picked corn is located on the top floor of cupola and has a capacity of 1,500 bus. per hour. A large capacity Western rolling screen corn and cob separator is located on the floor below the sheller and receives the corn and cobs from the sheller. A special Eureka double corn and small grain cleaner is located on the bin floor, which receives from the rolling screen cleaner and all elevator legs. The husks and dust are taken care of by the use of individual collectors for each machine.

The distribution of grain to and from bins is

made with screw conveyors in steel boxes and telescoping spouts. Flexibility in distribution has been maintained throughout the plant.

The 2,500-bus. Fairbanks hopper scale with steel hopper is located on the work floor, same being used for weighing up the house and for outbound grain. The 100-ton railroad track scale is located on receiving track for weighing in-bound grain which is received by cars. A double shovel is provided for unloading grain from cars. The car puller adjacent to the receiving track is an electric vertical Capstan type designed for pulling in any direction.

The 500-bus. per hour Randolph grain drier is of the latest type and is stoker fired to burn soft coal. Bins are provided above and below drier for continuous operation.

The hammermill for grinding ear corn and small grain is located in the basement and the grain is delivered to the mill by means of a single chain drag with variable speed drive. The feed mixer, with a capacity of 2,000 lbs., is located on the work floor. The cleaner, with roll feed for the cleaning of grain and seeds, is located on the work room floor, with elevators and bins.

The two-story warehouse, which is located adjacent to the elevator, is equipped with a bag elevator for the handling of feed to and from the second floor.

All motors and gearmotors are of the enclosed type and all units are driven by individual motors and chain drives.

All spouting is made dust tight, of steel construction and all possible means have been used to provide a fire-proof plant.

The design of the plant is such that grain can be handled rapidly and 40,000 bus. of grain has been received during one day's operation, which was delivered to the plant in trucks. The double driveway is equipped with two overhead truck lifts.

The Gwinn Milling Co. has provided facilities for the grinding of feed and cleaning of seeds for farmer customers and the design of

the plant is such that it not only meets their requirements, but expedites the receiving of farmer's grain. W. McLean is manager of the elevator. See outside front cover for view of elevator.

Credit is due Mr. C. S. Heiston, Supt. of the Gwinn Milling Co., for the arrangement and design of the plant. All of the machinery was supplied by Webster Mfg., Inc., and the plant was designed and built by the A. Clemans Construction Co.

CCC Loans on Corn

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that, through March 30, 1939, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$117,020,116.06 on 205,519,984 bus. The loans by states in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	\$ 17,805.30	35,357
Illinois	30,794,999.78	54,033,950
Indiana	2,763,437.82	4,849,870
Iowa	56,576,790.23	99,267,427
Kansas	2,325,872.41	4,105,905
Kentucky	91,990.93	166,649
Minnesota	8,461,937.13	14,858,259
Missouri	3,200,647.18	5,619,168
Nebraska	9,928,038.55	17,503,250
Ohio	574,170.04	1,007,711
South Dakota	2,233,968.39	3,982,815
Wisconsin	50,458.35	89,622

Through Apr. 6, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$124,937,090.61 on 219,427,979 bus. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	\$ 17,805.30	35,357
Illinois	33,175,035.13	58,209,604
Indiana	2,982,502.01	5,234,211
Iowa	60,242,330.22	105,698,816
Kansas	2,475,088.55	4,368,276
Kentucky	119,397.67	214,731
Minnesota	8,947,664.81	15,712,056
Missouri	3,338,956.13	5,862,474
Nebraska	10,528,730.10	18,567,626
Ohio	661,774.48	1,161,403
South Dakota	2,394,650.05	4,269,070
Wisconsin	53,156.16	94,355

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 6.—Canadian wheat in store March 31 was 140,893,593 bus. compared with 142,251,112 bus. for the preceding week and 44,508,510 bus. for the week ending April 1, 1938. Wheat marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirty-five weeks from August 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, compared with the same period in 1938 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1938: Manitoba 41,371,282 (34,698,050); Saskatchewan 106,441,353 (23,668,596); Alberta 119,257,967 (52,707,624) bus. For the thirty-five weeks ending March 31, 1939, and the same period in 1938, 267,070,602 and 111,220,866 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 22.—Coarse grains inspected to Mar. 10 in the three prairie provinces were as follows: Oats, 15,025,000 bus.; barley, 18,095,000 bus.; rye, 1,354,000 bus.; flax, 562,000 bus. Coarse grains in store at country points Mar. 10 were as follows: Oats, 4,670,000 bus.; barley, 2,520,000 bus.; rye, 1,036,000 bus.; flax, 143,000 bus. Coarse grains estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market were: Oats, 20,217,000 bus.; barley, 9,170,000 bus.; rye, 1,414,000 bus.; flax, 251,000 bus. Total deliveries of wheat to date, 263,650,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 45,000,000 bus.; estimate by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 22,375,000 bus.; total, 331,025,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Duluth, Minn.—The ice field has been extended by the late cold spell and is unbroken beyond vision. Clearing up of the harbor ice has also been held back. Insurance goes into effect April 15, and marine men hope to have boats moving about April 20. Present indications are that when navigation opens that grain stocks in the local elevators will be in the neighborhood of 26,000,000 bus. Bulk of the stocks are wheat, some 12,000,000 bus. Country marketing has improved somewhat of late with advent of more favorable weather and better roads for hauling grain to elevators. Up to the first of April snow and cold weather restricted movement. Grain chartering for opening of navigation shipment is coming along slowly, present demand for cargo and boat space being backward. So far there has been chartered about 3,000,000 bus. of all grains to move at opening or immediately after. The freight rate ranges 2½ to 2¾c, depending on the type of grain, for parcel or full cargo. Grain receipts for the month of March ran far behind last year's movement, largely due to the bad snow storms holding up hauling from farms to country stations that also disrupted rail traffic delaying arrivals at terminals. Last month's receipts totaled 2,763,835 bus., against 4,593,614 bus. in March last year.—F. G. C.

Government to Pay Country Elevator Storage Claims

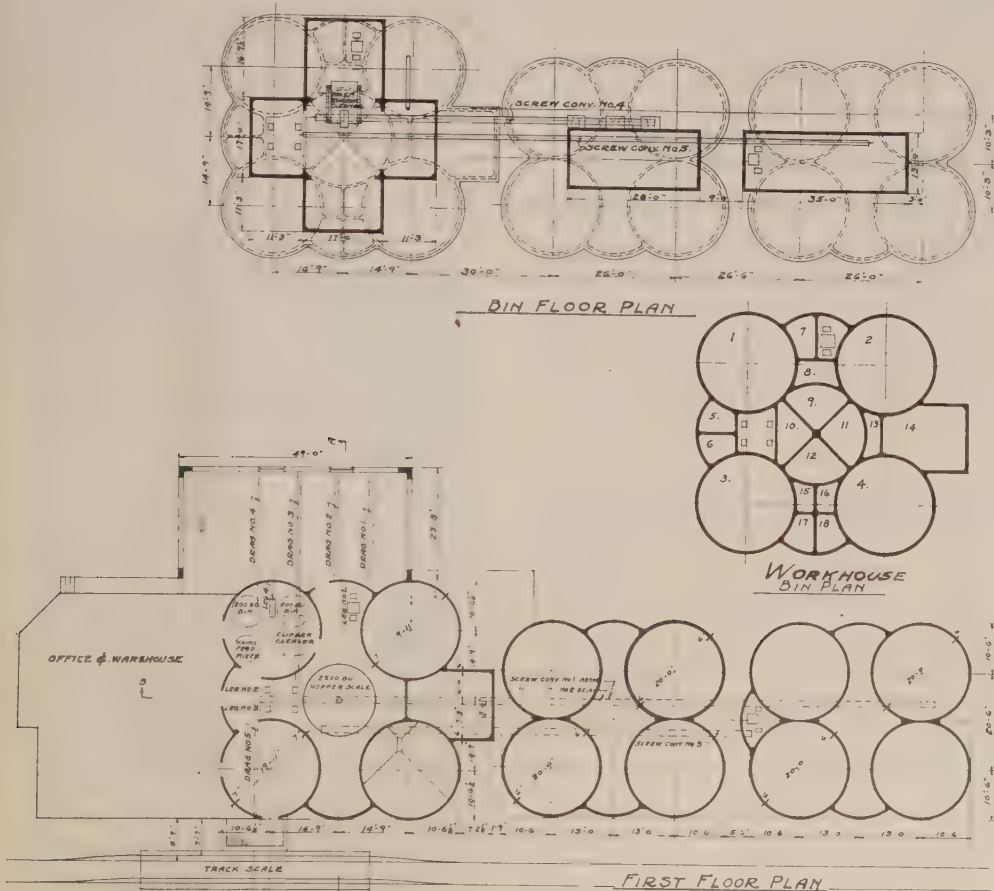
During the world war country elevator operators in the Northwest held back wheat to accommodate the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation with the understanding that the government corporation would pay the accruing interest, insurance and storage charges.

Repeated efforts to collect claims for these expenses met with failure, altho in recent years they were pressed most energetically by the late P. A. Lee, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Many of the elevator companies have no records and some have gone out of business since 1919 and 1920, so that the government will have to pay only a fraction of the sum long overdue.

The House Com'te on war claims on Mar. 30 recommended the payment of \$134,132 to 1,335 dealers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming.

The C.C.C. has lost \$42,000,000 since it began five years ago.



Plans of Gwinn Elevator at Washington C. H., Ohio.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

Milwaukee Host to Society of Elevator Superintendents

Traveling from all sections of the United States and Canada, grain elevator and grain processing plant superintendents met in Milwaukee April 2, 3, 4, 5, to attend the tenth annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. After a decade of hard work and seemingly endless struggle through depression years, the Society now occupies an enviable niche in the grain and allied trades.

Sunday was given over to registration, officers' and committee meetings, and the rounding out of arrangements which carried the program through the three following days without interruption.

Opening Session

PRES. E. J. RAETHER, supt. Rosenbaum Bros., Omaha, opened this first session, and expressed gratification for the large attendance.

President Terry's Welcome

E. S. TERRY, pres., Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, in welcoming the visitors, said: "I bid you a hearty welcome to Milwaukee. Today marks the 10th anniversary of your association, and, while a decade is not an unusually long time for an organization such as yours to survive, the fact that it has not only survived, but shown a continuous healthy growth during this period, is worthy of more than passing comment. Any structure, built in this period of depressions, recessions, and kindred maladjustments of what used to be a more or less stable government, must have been erected on a rock, for its foundation has not only proved stable, but the edifice has endured the uncertainties of what many of us believe to be the muddled efforts of a bureaucracy, administered by a bunch of textbook boys, who probably never raised anything except their right hands when they accepted their fat jobs, and who, probably couldn't tell the difference between a grain elevator and a box-car.

So, I say, *Congratulations!* You not only have started something, but you are following it through with an ever increasing membership, and all this during a period when the grain business has had a hard row to hoe, what with regulation, and more regulations—governmental interference at the source of supply—and then, just to make it harder, entering into competition with legitimate grain merchandisers, by disposing of its costly acquired stocks, whenever moved to do so, without regard to market conditions, and without much regard to the grain merchant, whose life has become more or less of a nightmare, caused by the general uncertainty of our overlords, and the impossibility of anticipating what will come next. Then don't forget, that all are paying for the so-called "noble experiment," not only every American alive today, regardless of whether he has a WPA job or is a reputed captain of industry, but generations still to come will continue to pay.

Well, we don't seem to have been able to do much about it, but perhaps some day we shall. Let's hope when the cards are shuffled again, the alleged new deal won't pass us all of the deuces and trey spots. We'd like to draw an Ace, King, Queen or Jack for a change, but above all we want a *square deal*.

The Good Book does not say whether Joseph had any trouble with his corn heating or whether he had to turn it and clean it, or not, but probably he did, for he was able to dispose of it after keeping it in store for seven years, so he must have been on the job, just as you Superintendents are always on the job, watching the grain in your care and using your knowledge of the various grades to improve your output. For, verily an incompetent elevator Superintendent is a liability to his employer and an alive, wide-awake one is a joy and a blessing to his boss and maketh much money for both.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange is justly proud of having the opportunity of welcoming your membership. We have kindred problems and if the grain business ever needed understanding, and sane thinking, it is at the present time, so, as President of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, I extend the hand of friendship and with it a sincere wish that your visit here may be both pleasant and profitable.

Responding in behalf of the Society, Pres. Raether expressed appreciation for this gracious welcome.

DR. JAMES G. DICKSON, Planthologist, University of Wisconsin, long recognized as an

outstanding authority on barley, gave a very informative and interesting talk on the growing of the different varieties.

The Commission Merchant's Problems

A. L. FLANAGAN, Fraser Smith Co., Milwaukee, in prefacing his remarks on the Commission Merchants' Problems as They Affect the Terminal Plant Superintendent, recited his early trials and tribulations as a country elevator manager to the amusement of all present. Mr. Flanagan added: Yours is one of the most important associations within the trade, and still it is one of the youngest. Milwaukee is second to none as far as weights and grades are concerned, and these comprise two of the most important functions of any grain market.

The commission merchant must solicit the business and get the grain to his market. In doing this he, of course, must contend with the competition of other markets, and he must meet this competition to get the grain to his market. One of his principal duties is to get the best price obtainable. All terminal markets have had trouble the past few months on shipments from the country. This is especially true in Milwaukee, where we have received many plugged cars. Many times a shipper resorts to this practice to hide a loss he took. Plugging cars will eventually prove disastrous to the shipper of barley, and hurts his station.

A barley buyer makes it a point to learn from what station a plugged car originates. He becomes suspicious and is very careful in his future purchases from this station. He will not pay as much as if the station's shippers had a clear record for grain of quality. High loaded cars are difficult to sample. Sometimes I think there should be a fine for the deliberate plugging of cars. We would welcome your organization's support in a movement to discourage the plugging and high loading of cars.

The Soy Bean

F. E. BENSON, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Milwaukee, in his talk on Soybeans said: The soybean is one of the oldest crops. They raised soybeans in China over 5,000 years ago. Early records show they were first brought to this country by a sailor. In the early years of soybean production in this country they were used almost exclusively for hay, but as time went on, and their many great possibilities were discovered, the production increased year after year. The crop is now of major importance. I am quite sure the saturation point will not be reached for some time. A study of comparative value per acre will show soybeans near the top. The soybean is an all weather crop. It withstands excessive rain fall and drought, and once it reaches maturity frost will not damage it. There are something like 300 different uses for soybean products, four-fifths of the soybean oil produced is used in edible products. Experiments are now being made for the use of the soybean leaf as a tobacco substitute.

Here in Wisconsin we have a peculiar problem in which the soybean is concerned. Wisconsin being one of the principal butter producing states, is naturally interested in increased sales of butter, and looks with disfavor upon the sale and use of oleomargarine. Soybean oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, consequently it comes in for a great deal of criticism. This, however, is unfair, because oleomargarine has been with us for a great many years, and soybean oil, industrially only for the past 15 years. You can readily see oleomargarine was on the market for a good many years before the soybean was fully appreciated. The soybean is here to stay, and will soon be one of our most important industries. Therefore, I would like to suggest that you

terminal elevator superintendents familiarize yourselves with the proper handling of this crop.

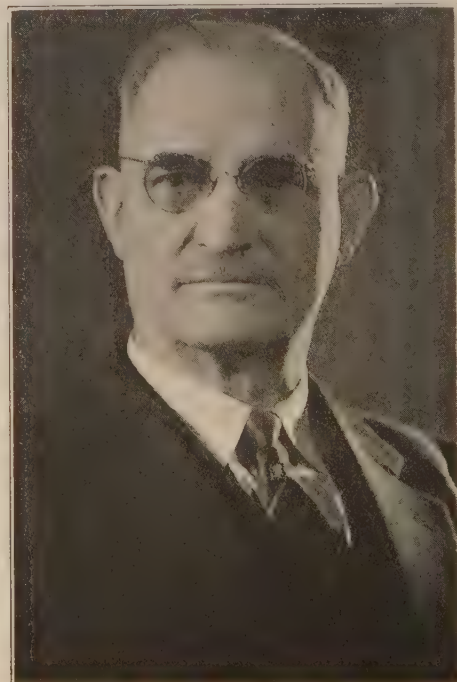
JAMES HAYHOE, Cargill Grain Co., Minneapolis, explained the new sampler which his company has used with success, and which will soon be made available to the trade. [An illustrated description of this sampler will appear in a later number.]

EDGAR S. MILLER, Minneapolis, read a paper on More Wheat Per Barrel of Flour, which will be used in a later number.

A. L. SCHAEZNER, Chief Engineer, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, gave an interesting explanation of the process of malting from which the following is taken: Malt is the principal ingredient in the manufacture of beer, and is also used for correcting raw materials in the manufacture of distilled spirits, as well as many other uses such as baking, cereals, etc. The raw material used in the manufacture of malt is barley, although some rye and wheat are malted for special purposes. The malting industries purchase approximately 100,000,000 bus. of barley annually, which is produced, principally, in the central states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

After the barley is received at the malting company elevator it is first necessary to remove all foreign material such as straw, corn, oats, seeds, chaff, wheat and skinned kernels, because this material is very objectionable in the brewing of beer. After the barley has been thoroughly cleaned it is graded into various sizes, the smallest of which is sold as screenings for feed. The other sizes are used for standard, choice and fancy malt. There are two reasons for this procedure, the first there is more extract in the larger kernels, which results in more beer for the brewer per bushel of grain. The other is the difference in absorption of water in the steeping and malting process.

After grading, the barley is conveyed to the malt house for the first step in the malting process—steeping. The barley is completely submerged in water for a period of 36 to 48 hours, depending upon the size and type of barley. After the barley has absorbed from 43 to 46% of water it is conveyed to compartments for growing or germinating under controlled conditions of moisture, temperature and oxygen. The purpose of germinating is to render into a soluble form the chemical constituents of barley so that the greatest amount of desirable extractive material will be available to the brewer in the brewing process. Modification of barley into malt involves the develop-



Pres. T. C. Manning, Kansas City, Mo.

ment of the natural enzymes in the barley for the gradual breakdown of the highly complex carbohydrates and proteins. The composition of the malt as well as the resulting wort, from which the beer is produced, are largely dependent upon the extent to which these substances in the barley are broken down into soluble compounds. Mr. Schaezner explained high humidity, temperature control, description of kiln and other factors entering into the completion of the malting process.

M. H. LADD, Chief Weighmaster, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, who did so much to make the convention a success, talked on Co-operation Between Superintendent and Weighmaster. His remarks are published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. RAETHER read his annual message, from which the following is taken:

Pres. Raether's Annual Message

At this, the tenth annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, it is well to look back for a moment and find what has been accomplished. Members know, there have been many obstacles to hurdle and many prejudices to break down to get this society on a going basis. It has meant a lot of hard work and patience which (thanks to our national secretary), has been brilliantly accomplished. The growth of this society has been steady, the last few years have shown a wonderful gain in chapters and members.

The more members we have the better are we equipped to attain our goal—the greater efficiency in the maintenance and operation of grain elevators and processing plants as the combined ideas and experiences of the many helps to cover all phases of elevator operation.

This last year the various chapters have had better attendance, better programs and a greater interest by members, which proves that we are attaining another of our goals—a one hundred per cent membership of elevator and processing plant superintendents.

Efficiency in the maintenance and operation of plants is an important topic, and on this subject you will hear from several of the members who really are qualified.

If you have read the Safety Council bulletins that have been sent to you you will understand that it is time that you join the Society's safety contest to get the real benefits that the Safety Council can give you. The fees have been reduced to \$5.00 a year per plant. Now this \$5.00 is the best investment a plant manager can make both from a standpoint of safety and the ultimate reduction in compensation insurance premiums for this industry.

I wish to urge chapter officers and members to have good attendance at the chapter meetings, it is necessary to have attractive programs with live topics of interest to members. With everyone pitching in and helping, your chapter is sure to grow. The last month I have contacted several managers and have been promised their support. So I am in hopes of having a more favorable report to make from the Omaha chapter next year.

Secretary-Treasurer Clark's Report

SECY-TREAS. DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago, read a brief statement on the activities of the Society, as well as the treasurer's report, both of which follow:

On this the tenth anniversary of the founding of our Society, I am happy to give you some idea of the activities of the Society during the past year.

Part of the Canadian Delegation at Milwaukee



L. to R.—J. R. Gibson, A. J. J. Meyer, Bill Poulton, R. B. Pow and P. C. Poulton, Fort William; Jim MacKenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; N. D. Boadway, Collingwood, Ont.; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; J. A. Smith, Sarnia, Ont.

First of all, I want to remind you the enthusiasm in developing this convention program in all its many intricate details goes almost entirely to your officers, directors and Milwaukee and Chicago members, all of whom you had better have the pleasure of meeting and the joy of knowing ere adjournment.

The Society is growing slowly in membership, although not as rapidly as we would like. It is gratifying, however, to know there has been no lessening in the activities of the many loyal members, who year after year have given freely of their time in an effort to bring the Society up to a high peak. I am quite sure that with improving conditions and the continued enthusiasm of our membership, we will have little difficulty in increasing our numbers. The Society is being more widely accepted among the managers and their expressions of approval clearly indicate we have the support of this most important group.

I am sure that the recommendations made by your officers and committeemen this year will give every one something to think about, and work for during the coming year. In an association like this, each member is or can be the association as far as making worthwhile endeavors sustain momentum.

I freely admit all the things planned and hoped for have not been accomplished, but everything invariably unfolds itself in time just as it should.

In concluding I submit the following financial report, details of which are in the Society's files: Receipts \$2,194.80. Disbursements \$2,704.22 leaving a total net deficit of \$484.42, which includes the 1938 deficit of \$218.52.

The following committees were appointed by Pres. Raether:

NOMINATING: W. H. Gassler, Chicago; R. B. Pow, Ft. William; Jack Coughlin, Minneapolis; E. I. Odell, Kansas City; W. Mollett, Toledo.

RESOLUTIONS: Gilbert Lane, Chicago; H. H. Gear, Sioux City; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; Harold Wilber, Decatur, Ill.; Oscar Olson, Duluth.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: E. H. Karp, Chicago; R. B. Pow; T. C. Manning, Kansas City; W. H. Gassler, H. L. Heinrikson, Sioux City.

PROGRAM: Gilbert Lane; R. E. Garber, Enid; James Auld, Minneapolis; J. Belanger, Ft. William; W. H. Kritter, Milwaukee.

MEMBERSHIP: P. C. Poulton, Ft. William; Paul Christensen, Minneapolis; C. J. Alger, Chicago; C. F. Walker, Omaha; Roy Browne, Kansas City; C. E. Grossman, Enid.

DUST EXPLOSION: James Hayhoe, Minneapolis; E. J. Martin, Norfolk, Va.; Walter Teppen, Duluth.

SAFETY: Oscar Olson; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis; Clarence Turning, Duluth.

ENGINEERING: O. Bergsmark, Jeff. Jct., Wis.; Frank Carlson, Duluth; J. A. Smith, Sarnia, Ont.; A. Rankine, Montreal.

R. B. POW, Fort William, called attention to what was being done in the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and asked for comments and suggestions on a new name for the Society, explaining that many were of the opinion the name should be changed to recognize superintendents of malting plants, grain products plants, breweries and all other plants handling and/or processing grain.

T. C. MANNING, 1st vice-pres., Kansas City: Do you think it wise, after 10 years of getting the Society to its present peak, to change the name, and face the chance that these ten hard years will go for naught, in that the Society may lose some of its hard-won prestige?

R. E. GARBER, Enid: When the Society was first organized, only superintendents of terminal elevators were taken as members. I think it could be changed, without damage, so as to permit the membership of allied plant superintendents.

E. J. MARTIN, Norfolk: In my opinion, the name should not be changed.

MR. POW explained the Society built up its reputation under the present name and this should be considered.

OSCAR OLSON, Duluth: The cups which have been awarded in the Society's Safety Contest all bear the present name. The appearance of a second ass'n name on these cups will be somewhat confusing to those who inspect them and are not familiar with the reason.

No action on the subject was taken at this time.

Monday Evening Session

The first evening session of each of the Society's annual conventions is devoted exclusively to Safety, this was no exception. The U. S. D. A. grain dust explosion talkie was shown, and in addition to the visiting superintendents many workmen from the local plants were present. Gilbert Lane, Chicago, was chairman and Frank "Slim" Carlson was toastmaster.

A representative of the Safety Division of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce explained the city's program of safety.

M. FRANK BEYER, Fort William, who prepared a paper on Industrial Accident Reduction by Responsibility Acceptance, was taken ill en route and is confined in a hospital at Eau Claire, Wis. His valuable contribution to the cause of safety will be published in a later number.

OSCAR OLSON, chairman of the Safety Committee, read his report, which is published elsewhere in this number.

M. M. NOXON, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, accepted the awards for the Kansas City plant, and gave a brief description of the safety program followed by the winning plant.

FRED SIBBALD, in accepting his award, made it known he was accepting for the men in his elevator, as they were the ones responsible.

G. L. PATCHIN made the presentation of the Appraisal Service cup and M. S. Shields presented the Robertson cup.



Bill Kritter, Harry Thoms, and Al Schaezner, three Members of the Milwaukee Committee.

Tuesday Morning Session

Through the courtesy of the local committee, a special train of three cars was provided for the inspection trip to two plants. The first was through the grain elevator and malting plant of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., and under the able guidance of A. L. Schaezner and his assistant, W. H. Kritter, the visitors were shown the entire process of malting from the time the barley is dumped with the Richardson Car Dumper until it reaches its final state as malt.

Following this tour, the visitors again boarded the special train and were taken to the Schlitz Brewing Co. After the trip of inspection through this plant, they were guests of the company in the "Brown Bottle," where copious quantities of the "Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous" was served. Each one was provided with a souvenir which will long remind them of this plant.

Returning to the convention hall, and to make full use of time, a buffet luncheon and liquid refreshments were served in the baggage car through the courtesy of Mr. Harry Stratton of the Stratton Grain Co. A reception was held for Mr. Stratton in the "Brown Bottle," giving each one an opportunity to thank him personally for his thoughtful courtesy.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

1ST VICE-PRES. T. C. MANNING, Kansas City, presided at this meeting, which covered the wide field of engineering and electricity.

E. A. LONGNECKER, Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, discussed Method Engineering, as practiced at his plant.

M. DWIGHT BELL, Minneapolis, in his talk on Electrification of Grain Plants, gave a complete resume of power plant operation. His address will be published in a later number, and should be carefully read by every plant superintendent.

GROVER C. MEYER, Kansas City, as usual, presented an informative paper on Load Limit and Power Requirements, which will be published later.

Amp. Meters, Starting and Kill Buttons

MR. MANNING gave valuable information relative to Meters, Stop Buttons and Remote Control, saying in part: Amp. meters on individual motors, a meter on each motor, is good insurance against underloading and overloading. The most economical load for a motor is between 75 and 100 per cent of the full load rating of the motor. The meters, when installed in the foreman's office, keep him informed as to just what each motor is carrying in relation to its capacity, and will also tell him whether it was idle or running without load. Meters on every major unit in the plant would let the foreman know at all times what units are running, what units are idle and just what per cent of a full load each unit is carrying. It is only

human for the men in the plant to let the motor run if he has to run 300 to 600 feet to shut it off.

The unit light signal system indicates whether the unit is running or idle, but does not indicate whether the motor is carrying a load or not. Stop Buttons or "kill" buttons, as they are commonly called, as you know, provide a simple means of stopping the motor by pressing a button properly wired to the compensator.

With the combination of amp. meters and kill buttons in his office, the foreman is in a position to know what is being accomplished by each unit and he also knows that he can protect each unit from damage by stopping the belt that is feeding the leg and also the leg itself.

In the case of loose buckets on the leg. When the foreman or any of the crew hears the bucket pounding in the leg it takes considerable time to shut off the grain, call up the man on the floor above to have the leg stopped. Often the bucket is torn from the belt and possibly the belt damaged. The kill button on the ground floor accomplishes the result instantly. The combination of unit meters and kill buttons is getting close to what I would call "remote control." Usually remote control is supposed to be complete with the installation of kill buttons and the starting buttons. If we can get the meters with the starting buttons and the kill buttons in the foreman's office, where he will have the control of the power plant, we will have accomplished remote control. The underwriters require that the starting button, or compensator, be where the motor is located.

It would seem that, with the present day direct connected units, chain drives, herringbone gears, etc., that the starting button, located where the operator can see the belt or the machine that the motor is starting, is just as safe as the present regulations. The term "remote control" does not get the results that the term would imply. It is only half what the term would indicate. Amp. meters, starting and kill buttons all under the eyes of the foreman would give us what might be termed remote control of power and load.

WILLIAM KRITTER, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, read a paper on Magnetic Equipment, which will be published later.

Tuesday Evening Session

PRES. RAETHER presided at this meeting, at which grain trade leaders expressed their views. H. L. Henrikson, Sioux City, the Society's other wit, acted as toastmaster.

OTTO BAST, Minneapolis, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, brought an important message dealing with grain trade problems and legislation affecting the trade. His address will be found elsewhere in this number.

JAMES P. HESSBURG, mgr. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Milwaukee, a merchandiser of long experience, is well qualified to talk on Terminal Plant Operation from the Merchandisers Standpoint. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

ELMER H. KARP, Chicago, co-founder of the Society, and long engaged in the design, construction and maintenance of grain elevators, gave a very constructive talk on Plant Maintenance, which will appear in a later number.

Plant Operation

G. J. SHAW, supt. C. P. R. Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont., in his talk on Lower Lake Plant Operation, gave an interesting description of his elevator and its operation. From his talk the following is taken: Weighing grain is without doubt one of the most responsible jobs in a grain elevator and requires competent men with mechanical and clerical ability. When we employ a new weighman we thoroughly acquaint him with his duties and responsibilities. We first have him weigh 50,000 bus. in from a boat to a bin, then check him while he weighs it out on the shipping scales. If it is short we know he has not given the air time to escape or has not balanced the beam correctly.

When I took my present position 20 years ago the government weighman informed me that the loading out scales did not correspond with the receiving scales, and asked me to make a check as the elevator showed shortages. I did so and found nothing wrong with the scales and so reported to the inspector. He then tested and checked them himself, found them OK and decided that some of the former shortages might have been caused by air pressure or careless weighing. I had already found other causes for shortages. The most flagrant was the cleaning of the scales ONLY when the workmen heard the inspector was on the way to make his customary inspection. You can readily see this neglect of the scales between the visits of the inspector could easily account for the shortages.

Keeping an eye on the condition of grain in storage is, of course, a very important feature of elevator operation. Corn and low grade grains, in particular, must be watched very closely. The bins are tested about twice a week and the temperature recorded. At the first sign of heating the owners are advised and with their permission we turn the grain. You can readily see that, with 3 or 4 million bushels of 20 or 30 different grades in the house, great care must be taken to preserve the grain.

Great care must be exercised in the cooping of cars to prevent shortages. Formerly, shortages in shipments cost the company many hundreds of dollars. By rigid investigation and inspection of equipment prior to loading, this cause of shortages has been greatly reduced, so it is seldom we receive a claim.

Dust is the greatest fire hazard around a grain elevator, as any ignition such as a spark, anywhere near this dust might result in an explosion, the extent of which would depend upon the amount of old dust on the floors and ledges, bin tops, etc. A superintendent should see that his house is kept clean. The annual loss through dust explosions in elevators runs into enormous sums of money, to say nothing of the loss of life.



Many of the Superintendents at the Convention went on the

WILLIAM KRITTER, with the aid of stereopticon slides, explained the Installation and Maintenance of Gears, Couplings and Reducers. His paper will be published in a later number.

M. M. NOXON, Minneapolis, who has long made a study of efficient lubrication, made it plain in his remarks on this subject that proper lubrication is the answer to many of the operating problems in the grain elevator.

CLARENCE W. TURNING, Society Safety Director, Duluth, presented a paper on Fire Extinguishers, which is published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. RAETHER, in his remarks on Watchman Service and Burglar Alarm Systems, said: All know that since the 44-hour weekly labor law became effective, cost of watchman service has gone up. Some plants have two or three watchmen now where one was sufficient before. Watchman service at the best is only a small per cent efficient. After investigation, I have found that the new burglar alarm systems now being installed in the different plants have proven a great advancement over the old watchman system. All the doors, windows and other openings have burglar alarms, and the inside of the plant has a more efficient fire protection, and at one-half to two-thirds the cost of the old system. Those who have not looked into this new service will find something of value to your employer, and fewer headaches for yourself.

AXEL GRENVALL, Duluth, described the new loud speaker system recently installed in the Capitol Elevator, and lauded its efficiency.

Wednesday Morning Session

Another special train was provided for a tour of inspection, and despite a driving rain a goodly number turned out for the trip to the two plants.

HARRY THOMS, supt. KK Elevator, was the first host, and the superintendents were much interested in the method employed by this elevator in the rapid receiving of grain, and the efficient manner in which grain is handled through the elevator. Here, as well as at the Froedtert plant, Uncle Henry Richardson, with the aid of his capable son Ingram, explained the operation of the Richardson Car Dumper.

E. A. LONGNECKER acted as guide through the recently completed plant of the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., and the visitors saw not only a very modern corn plant, but one of the most elaborate dust collecting systems ever installed in such a plant.

Following luncheon Founder Club badges were awarded to E. H. Karp, V. H. Reid, Henry Richardson, H. G. Onstad, Gilbert Schenk, B. I. Weller, W. H. Gassler and F. L. Beakey.

The Final Session

R. B. POW, Fort William, was in the chair for this the final session, and in his usual capable manner kept the proceedings moving.

PRES. RAETHER talked on the Classification and Handling of Dry Wheat, which was followed by considerable discussion.

WILLIAM KRITTER interspersed his talk on Carloading Kinks with considerable humor and straight-arm phrases.

GILBERT SCHENK, Weevil Cide Corp., Kansas City, spoke on Insects Injurious to Grain and on methods for controlling them.

H. L. HEINRIKSON, Sioux City, read a paper on Handling Itinerant Trucking Problems, which will appear in a later number.

JACK COUGHLIN described the car shovel rig upon which he has been working for some time.

The report of the auditing committee was read by Mr. Pow and was approved. A resolution thanking the many companies and individuals who contributed to the success of the convention was read by Gilbert Lane—approved.

W. H. GASSLER, acting for the nominating committee, suggested the following new members for the Board of Directors, each of whom was elected without opposition: R. B. Pow, J. A. Smith, R. E. Garber and W. Mollett.

At the directors' meeting the following officers were elected: T. C. Manning, pres.; Gilbert Lane, 1st vice-pres.; P. C. Poulton, 2d vice-pres., and Dean M. Clark, sec'y-treas.

Before turning the chair over to Mr. Manning, retiring pres. E. J. Raether expressed his appreciation for the help given him throughout his term, and asked that the same co-operation be given the new president.

After considerable discussion Toronto was selected for the 1940 convention, to be held Mar. 31, April 1, 2, 3. Another victory for Mr. Shaw.

Adjourned.

Associates Night

Closing the convention with a gala affair has become an established custom with the Society. Through the courtesy of the associate members, not only is the dinner furnished, but also an elaborate program of entertainment, followed by dancing which took the conventioners into the break of dawn. Grover C. Meyer, the official photographer of the Society, was chairman. A toast to the President and the King were proposed.

The Ladies

Mesdames Ladd, Thoms, Kritter, Voelzke and Miss Adelaide Schmidt comprised the Ladies' General Committee, which arranged and executed an interesting and enjoyable program for the visiting ladies. Luncheons, auto trips, shopping tours, plant and brewery inspection trips, kept them busy throughout each day. Wednesday night they accompanied their men to the Associates dinner-dance.

Visiting ladies included: Mesdames J. Auld, Minneapolis; J. Belanger, Ft. William; H. C. Brand, Cedar Rapids; D. M. Clark, Chicago; Charles Gemlo, Minneapolis; J. R. Gibson, Ft. William; D. Heyward, Chicago; A. J. Meyer,

Ft. William; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis; E. I. Odell, Kansas City; O. W. Olsen, Duluth; A. B. Osgood, Minneapolis; G. L. Patchin, Minneapolis; P. C. Poulton, Ft. William; E. J. Raether, Omaha; W. H. Teppen, Duluth; Harold Wilber, and Misses Bernice Poulton and Georgina Thorne, Ft. William.

Convention Notes

The Society in electric lights! The welcome sign on the city hall.

The Men from Mars, their weird gyrations and fear-dealing visits throughout the night furnished nightmares for many.

G. J. Shaw did his part in furnishing entertainment, on several occasions he danced a Scottish hornpipe to the delight of all present.

To show the friendly spirit which prevails, "America" and "God Save the King" were sung before each meal, and the Union Jack adorned the walls of the Convention Hall beside the Stars and Stripes.

R. B. Pow was the song leader of the Canadian group, in fact for the entire group, and his caustic comment relative to the tempo sent a great many home disillusioned about their singing ability. But they all tried and had a world of fun.

Percy Poulton knows his corn, to the extent of \$25, closely followed by E. J. Martin and Jack Coughlin.

Bill Kritter was everywhere at the same time. He kept things humming and earned the gratitude of all for his genial manner and courtesy. The Milwaukee committee, in addition to Bill, included Sec'y H. A. Plumb, H. M. Ladd, A. L. Schaezner, Harry Thoms and John Voelzke.

Bill Poulton accompanied his dad on all excursions.

Exhibits

The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau: Steinlite Moisture Tester, Boerner Sampler, Boerner weight per bushel apparatus, trier, dockage scale and sieves, grain tester.

Screw Conveyor Corp.: buckets and screw conveyors arranged in a unique manner.

Falk Corporation: gear reduction units, flexible couplings.

Ben J. Many Corp.: a replica of three storage tanks showing cracks, spalling, etc.; first operation in waterproofing and finished job, and sample of material used.

Hart-Carter Co.: a portable disc-cylinder separator; a mounted disc and a demonstrator to show the working of the disc separator.

Superior Separator Co.: a cut-away glass front Superior Aspirator and a section of the Superior Cylinder Separator.

Visiting superintendents were: J. Auld, Minneapolis; J. Belanger, Ft. William; O. Bergsmark, Jefferson Jct., Wis.; N. D. Boadway, Collingwood, Ont.; H. C. Brand, Cedar Rapids; F. E. Carlson, Duluth; J. Coughlin, Minneapolis; R. E. Garber, Enid; W. H. Gassler, Chicago; J. R. Gibson, Ft. William; J. E. Grant, Winnipeg; A. Grenvall, Duluth; C. E. [Concluded on page 294]



Inspection Rounds of Milwaukee Elevators and Grain Processing Plants

Grain Carriers

Abandonment of 265 miles of railroad is proposed by the Canadian National in a report to the house of commons.

Opening of navigation on the great lakes will be later than usual on account of the cold weather in late March and early April.

The first shipment of the season from Burlington, Ia., by barge consisted of 4,000 tons of grain on the Mark Twain Mar. 25.

G. E. Blewett, sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has gotten out a clever leaflet urging action against the trucker menace.

A reduction of 4c per 100 lbs. on grain for export from Chicago will be considered Apr. 13 by the traffic executives of the eastern trunk lines.

The Maritime Commission has found lawful the 5 per cent increase in port to port rates on grain and grain products from gulf to north Atlantic ports.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, commissioner of public works in charge of canals, died Mar. 25 at Washington, D. C., aged 68 years.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,680 cars during the week ending Mar. 25, against 37,898 cars during the like week of 1938 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Sioux City, Ia.—A new schedule of switching charges for the Sioux City Terminal Ry., which would add \$22,865 to its annual income, has been recommended by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner.

"The average earnings of railway employes in 1938 amounted to \$1,859, the highest figure ever reached," says the *Railway Age*. "The previous peak occurred in 1920, when the average earnings per railway employe were \$1,820."

The Council of Industrial Traffic Managers was organized recently at a meeting in the Hotel Continental, Kansas City, with C. D. Ninas pres., John G. Page, vice pres., and C. H. Tickameyer, sec'y-treas., all of Kansas City.

Minnesota intrastate rail rates on grain and grain products will be reduced Apr. 15 by order of the state railroad and warehouse commission, proportionate to those set by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1934 on interstate shipments.

The tramp shipping com'ite has cabled the gulf-United Kingdom and the gulf-French Atlantic/Hamburg range conferences requesting co-operation of the conference lines in making their rates on grain parcels the same as those fixed by the London com'ite on charter business.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s Supplement No. 2 to Tariff 1537-K, Ill. C. C. No. A-1520, effective Apr. 3, increases rates on grain and grain products from Kuhns-Madison, Ill., to Brookport, Cairo, Metropolis, Mounds, and Mound City, Ill.; and increases rate from Decatur to Thebes, Ill.

On April 1 a new law became effective in Tennessee increasing from 18,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds the maximum gross weight of freight motor vehicles and substituting a new schedule of registration fees for the former mileage tax. The victory for highway users in Tennessee came after a knock down and drag out fight led by the railroads of the state. The opening gun of the railroads against the proposal to increase the gross weight limit was the publication and circulation of a 40-page pamphlet headed "Keep Road-Crushing Trucks from Tennessee Highways."

The western trunk lines propose a change from annual to quarterly statements for cancellation of freight bills in excess of transit grain and grain products on hand. Shippers object as an additional expense to shippers and carriers without corresponding benefit and as working a hardship on interior millers.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state legislature has been offered a resolution directed to Congress urging that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to provide that "granting of transit privileges to one locality or transit point and denying similar privileges to another shall be deemed an unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage." This action has reference to the denial of transit to Omaha.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has acted favorably on a complaint of the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, and the Voigt Milling Co. here, declaring that for the last three years they have been paying rates on wheat from points in Michigan, milled in transit and forwarded to points in the middle west, which are 8.5 per cent to 12.7 per cent higher than thru rates now authorized.

The movement of hay and straw over Snoqualmie Pass westbound by established dealers and farmers continues so small as to be negligible, almost the entire movement being now in the hands of the truckers. The truck movement by now is considerably in excess of the movement by rail, but cannot be exactly compared, as rail figures are not available for a corresponding period.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to suspend the reduced proportional and export rates on grain for export as requested by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produce Exchange. The new proportional rate is 16 cents, against 24 cents from Chicago to New Orleans and Gulfport, and the local 24½ compared with 27c, the rates being equalized rates from Chicago to Baltimore and Norfolk.

A proposal has been approved covering stopping in transit to partially unload, feed, Animal or Poultry, as described in List 8, WTL Tariff No. 330 from Western Trunk Line points to Western Trunk Line points when stopped at Western Trunk Line points, a charge of \$7.25 per car per stop limited to three stops, and said charge to expire with September 30, 1939, unless sooner cancelled, changed or extended. Will be effective May 1 in WTL tariff 271-series.

Rates for all forms of transportation under a uniform rule would be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission under a bill being prepared by Chairman Wheeler and Senator Truman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'ite. The I. C. C. would be directed to investigate relative economy and fitness of the respective forms of transportation to determine the service for which each is especially fitted so as to lessen "wasteful and destructive competition, 'the whole subject of governmental aid or subsidy to rail, motor or water carriers."

W. H. Day of Boston told the House interstate and foreign commerce com'ite that the National Industrial Traffic League he represented was "definitely opposed" to the provisions in the Lea bill for the reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and redistributing its functions as well as the proposed creation of a Transportation Administrator to be appointed by the President and operating independently of the Commission. "The League," he said, "has repeatedly voted against any extension of Federal regulation of the rates and services of the water carriers, consequently it is opposed to the water carrier features of H. R. 4862."

Washington, D. C.—Thos. R. Amlie, whose nomination by the president for Interstate Commerce Commissioner has been pending for two months before the Senate sub-com'ite on interstate commerce, has asked the president to withdraw his nomination. Senate leaders are said to have informed the president there was no hope of confirming the appointment. Amlie is believed to have convictions subversive of the American theory of government. He hails from Wisconsin where his brand of LaFollette radicalism was popular until the last election.

Costs of streets and roads for the 12 years 1921-1932 was found by Breed, Downs and Older, highway engineers, to have been \$20,876,146,000, of which general taxes should have paid \$5,087,797,000 and motor vehicles \$15,788,349,000. Motor vehicles paid only \$6,031,395,000 and general taxes \$14,844,751,000, thus subsidizing motor vehicles \$9,756,954,000. In Illinois alone, according to a careful study by the Highway Department of that State, deterioration of highways under use necessitates the reconstruction of an average of 330 miles a year, for the next ten years, at an average cost of \$50,000 a mile.

Asking whether the domination of railroad labor was to be substituted for the whole public interest in reaching a solution of our major problem of transportation, Donald D. Conn, executive vice president of the Transportation Ass'n of America, challenged the shipping interests of the country to avoid another patchwork of legislation based on selfish compromises and said that recent proposals before Congress are contrary to the best interest of transportation, shippers and security holders. "The philosophy of railroad labor appears to be directed to the end of keeping costs up and, as a consequence, keeping rates up," he says.

Dallas, Tex.—The contention of complainants, the Tex-O-Kan Mills in the hearing before the I. C. C. here is that the reduction of 5½c per 100 lbs. in rates from Chicago territory to the seaboard several months ago left southwestern interests at a disadvantage. While no specific reduction is asked for, testimony implied that existing rates in the territory outlined would have to be cut 5½c to as much as 10@11c per 100 lbs in some cases to meet the situation in which complainants find themselves placed by the trunk line reduction. "The all-rail rate on grain and grain products from the area north of Oklahoma to North Atlantic seaboard points ought to be even more favorable than now prevails," said W. R. Scott. "Existing rates from Texas and Oklahoma to Gulf ports are low enough." He suggested that Galveston, instead of Houston, be made the basis of the haul to Gulf ports if rates are reduced.

The A.A.A. reports having paid out \$354,765,757 in the first eight months of the fiscal year. Included in the crop control subsidies were \$119,662,714 in cotton adjustment payments on the 1937 crop; \$29,503,672 in payments to sugar producers for co-operating with the 1937 production program, and \$154,834,192 in soil conservation payments. Administrative expenditures, exclusive of local A.A.A. farmer committees, were \$13,465,219, of which \$9,156,543 was for salaries.

On behalf of our membership, I wired our U. S. Senators requesting their support to adopt the Connally Amendment to H.B. 3790, which would place an import tax of 5c per lb. on imported oil-bearing seeds to this country. We have in Indiana a very rapidly increasing production of soybeans, which is a very profitable cash crop for our farmers to raise. For the protection of our Indiana producers this tax should be imposed upon foreign imports of these vegetable oils and oil bearing seeds which come in competition with our soybean and other oils produced in this country.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Western Markets Lose Grain Door Suit

The Supreme Court of the United States on Mar. 28 reversed the decision of the circuit court in the suit by the C. R. I. & P. Railroad Co. to recover charges for grain door installation from the grain elevators at Kansas City.

Formerly the railroad companies supplied the grain doors free of charge, but undertook to charge \$1 per door beginning July 1, 1935.

On complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission the charge was declared unreasonable and reduced to 60 cents July 1, 1937, which the grain shippers at Kansas City and other western markets have been paying.

The test case by the Rock Island against the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. will lead the other lines to make the same attempt to recover \$1 per door for the period from July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1937.

Under the tariff the shippers were given the opportunity of making a prior arrangement, which really meant the elevator operators could supply the doors themselves or let the carriers do so at shippers' expense, costing the shippers in any event.

Low Rates on Barge Lots by Rail

The Illinois and Southern Freight Ass'n held a joint hearing recently on the proposal by the Illinois Central to make a rate 1 cent less than the barge rate on grain for export thru New Orleans and Gulfport from St. Louis, Peoria, Pekin and Havana.

Opposition to the proposal was voiced by W. R. Scott of the Kansas City Board of Trade, J. T. Sindel of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, D. J. Schuh of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Ray Williams of the Cairo Board of Trade, W. H. Marriott of the Sioux City Grain Exchange and Freeman Bradford of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

C. A. Lahey of the Quaker Oats Co., with others, expressed a desire for transit in connection with the new rates.

E. J. Casimir of the Illinois Grain Corporation said the minimums were too high.

The shippers wanted similar rates from intermediate points, but F. H. Law of the Illinois Central pointed out that transit and intermediate rates were not germane to competition with the water line, which was necessary to gain approval of the cut by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After the hearing the Illinois Freight Ass'n voted against approval of the reduction. The Southern Ass'n has not acted.

Trucking Group Fights Illinois Truck Bill

The Illinois trucking bill before the current legislature, as prepared by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission of the Illinois legislature, is under fire from the Central Motor Freight Ass'n, which claims to represent more than 250 trucking companies operating large and small trucking businesses in Illinois and nine other states of the central region. The organization's opposition is expressed by Chester G. Moore, chairman of its board of directors, who says:

"Under the bills, an elaborate system of registering motor carriers under eleven different classifications is set up. . . . The absurdity of this elaborate system is seen in the fact that operators under certain classifications may also secure certificates to do business under three other classifications."

Moore claims that the bill would grant favored truck operators "specialized" certificates, good anywhere in the state, enabling them to compete with operators whose territories would be restricted.

Grain, seed, coal, lumber and other retail and wholesale businesses are supporting the bill. While far from perfect, according to their concepts, it attaches a measure of responsibility to truckers and itinerant merchants.

Cost of Transporting Canadian Wheat

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has announced that the total approximate average cost during 1938 for the handling and transportation of wheat from western Canada and up to the arrival at British ports when shipped thru the St. Lawrence was 35¼ cents per bushel. The Canadian board figures the factors making up this handling and transportation cost as follows:

Handling at country elevators (including storage for fifteen days and insurance against loss of fire); official inward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and selling to exporter on Winnipeg market—4 cents per bushel.

Railway freight to Fort Williams-Port Arthur elevators—13.8 cents per bushel.

Handling at terminal elevator (including storage for fifteen days and insurance against loss by fire or explosion); official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and loading into vessel—1.5 cents per bushel.

Lake freight, Fort William-Port Arthur to St. Lawrence ports (including trimming charges, brokerage, lake and out-turn insurance and any charges incurred for transfer of cargoes from upper lake to canal-size vessels)—6.3 cents per bushel.

Approximate average cost of freight and insurance (ocean and out-turn), between St. Lawrence ports and British ports (including fobbing charges at St. Lawrence ports)—9.65 cents per bushel.

Milling in Transit Rates for Northwestern Markets

Elmer W. Cart, chairman of the North Dakota Railroad Commission, claims that the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant Minneapolis mills transit on wheat from the Southwest will force the millers to use spring wheat and increase the revenue of North Dakota farmers \$2,000,000 per year. The difference in rates is 4½¢ per 100 lbs.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Frank B. Townsend, director of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, on denial of milling in transit to Minneapolis by the Interstate Commission said it will cost Minneapolis mills 31 cents per barrel more to mill southwestern wheat and deliver it to eastern points than mills located on the direct line haul between the great winter wheat area and Chicago. Mills here "will no longer be able to compete with mills on the Missouri and in Kansas and Nebraska in selling flour in the great eastern market. It will be necessary for the bulk of the milling capacity now located at Minneapolis to relocate at points in the direct flow of wheats from all producing sections."

Duluth, Minn.—"The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the railroads to grant free transit at Minneapolis on coarse grain shipped from Duluth-Superior to Chicago and Chicago rate points restores the privilege taken from Duluth in 1935, and one that had existed for practically as long as Duluth has been a grain market. The transit to Duluth would mean added revenue for the carriers, for the reason that grain coming to Duluth was destined to move down the lakes and thus produce no further earnings for the railroads, but the restoration of the transit privilege would permit some of the grain to move from Duluth by rail and give the railroads earnings that would otherwise be lost to them. The Commission apparently was impressed by that consideration and granted the prayer of Duluth, although refusing the requests of all other markets.—Chas. F. Macdonald, sec'y Duluth Board of Trade.

A store to sell turkey feeds has been opened at Cleveland, Tenn., by Lewis Gobble, believe it or not.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Milwaukee Host to Elevator Superintendents

[Concluded from page 291]

Grossman, Enid; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City; J. G. Hinthner, Enid; S. C. Klaus, Chicago; O. J. Knoebel, Springfield, O.; G. Lane, Chicago; J. MacKenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; T. C. Manning, Kansas City; E. J. Martin, Norfolk; A. J. Meyer, Ft. William; W. Mollett, Toledo; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis; E. I. Odell, Kansas City; O. W. Olsen, Duluth; P. C. Poulton, Ft. William; R. B. Pow, Ft. William; E. J. Raether, Omaha; A. Rankine, Montreal; G. J. Shaw, Ft. McNicoll, Ont.; F. A. Sibbald, Ft. William; J. A. Smith, Sarnia, Ont.; C. R. Swearingen, Kansas City; W. H. Teppen, Duluth; W. Whiting, Chicago; Harold Wilber, Decatur, and J. G. Hayhoe, Minneapolis.

The Supply Trade was represented by: Henry and I. H. Richardson, Richardson Scale Co.; G. F. Butt and C. A. Money, John S. Metcalf Co.; V. L. Oliver and C. F. Pierson, Superior Separator Co.; L. M. Smith, C. S. Phillips and L. W. Faulkner, Seed Trade Reporting Bureau; J. L. Kozak, R. B. Maas and E. A. Hinkley, Screw Conveyor Corp.; V. H. Reid and H. H. Van Ornum, Hart-Carter Co.; C. L. BeVier, S. Howes Co.; Charles Gemlo, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; S. C. Klaus, Zeleny Thermometer Co.; B. M. Hess, Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.; W. H. Kent, Kent Equipment Co.; A. B. Osgood, The Day Co.; G. L. Patchin, Appraisal Service Co.; Gilbert Schenk, Weevilcide Co.; B. I. Weller, Weller Metal Prod. Co.; H. G. Onstad; N. W. Elmer; O. B. Roberts; M. S. Shields; H. H. Arendall; H. T. McKay; B. J. Many; C. L. Higbie; J. F. Kruchten; H. S. Probasco; John Oberly; Neal Sawyer; M. D. Bell; F. A. Morrison; Walter Moraw; Paul Naehner; A. E. and H. C. Winkler; J. B. Bodley; L. Burmeister.

Cotton loans disbursed by the C.C.C. and lending agencies by Apr. 6 were \$202,201,615.84 on 4,414,416 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.80 cents per pound. This includes loans of \$1,320,183.56 on 29,055 bales which have been repaid and the cotton released.

The House rules com'te failed to act on the Burdick resolution calling for an investigation of futures trading.



One of three Special Cars of Superintendents en route to inspection of Froedtert Malt Plant and Schlitz Brewery.

Hearing on Cargill Charges Resumed

At the Washington hearing, J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, testified that he had numerous conferences at Washington with officials of Cargill, Inc., to discuss the Cargill transactions in December, 1936, wheat; and in corn for September, 1936, September, 1937, and December, 1937, delivery, over a period of more than a year, the first in August, 1936. It appeared that Cargill, Inc., was trying to keep its transactions in line with the Commodity Exchange Act, and Mr. Duvel expressed no disapproval.

Hearings were resumed Apr. 3 at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, before S. Abbott Maginnis, referee.

Simon Mayer, vice pres. of the Continental Grain Co., explained the nature of the transactions with Cargill, Inc., as being of the character usually made in the grain trade. Attorney Howard Ellis, for the Board of Trade, argued that the trades with Continental were in

furtherance of an intent by Cargill, Inc., to manipulate the corn futures market.

Attorney Ellis is expected to make a motion to dismiss the charge that the Board of Trade manipulated the price of corn downward, and Referee Maginnis instructed the attorneys to be prepared to argue the motion.

Re-Sealing of Corn Under Loan

No definite announcement by the A.A.A. on re-sealing of corn now under loan in farmers' cribs is expected for 60 days.

Bankers and other agencies which have made these loans are now turning them in for approval to the C.C.C., which is allowing them the privilege of holding to July 1 or July 31, after which the C.C.C. will pay the cash.

At the recent Des Moines conference of A.A.A. workers the consensus was that every effort should be made to keep the corn on the farm, and at least until Sept. 1 to meet the contingency that the farmers may want the corn either on account of a rise in the price or a local shortage.

Standard Cereals Starts Indianapolis Operations

Standard Cereals, Inc., which has executive offices in Chicago, has acquired the properties of the former American Hominy Co. in Indianapolis, Ind. In the buildings the company has installed modern white corn processing machinery. The company manufactures corn grits, corn flakes and corn meal for the brewing industry; corn flour and corn flakes for the baking and confectionery industries, white hominy feeds and a wide variety of other products. Special products will be manufactured for the metallurgical, textile, paper and adhesive industries. The initial grinding capacity of the mill is 10,000 bus. of corn daily. The plant has storage capacity of 300,000 bus. of shelled corn.

Head of the company is its President, Herman Lebeson, Chicago, active for many years in the wet milling corn industry, and also president of the National Cereal Products Co. Charles Highstreet, Indianapolis, is vice-president and general superintendent. Mr. Highstreet comes to this company with a background of over thirty years' experience in the milling industry, having been general superintendent of the thirteen mills of the American Hominy Co.

C. Wm. Maibucher, manager of the Grain Department, until recently was president of the C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co. He is a resident of Indianapolis and has been active on the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Solomon Libman, Indianapolis, is secretary-treasurer, and will act as resident manager.



Herman Lebeson, Chicago, president Standard Cereals, Inc.



C. Wm. Maibucher, heads grain department of Standard Cereals, Inc., at Indianapolis, Ind.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ALABAMA

Jasper, Ala.—Gene Long, operator of the local grist mill, is urging residents of the community to get behind a movement for establishing a feed mill here. In an open letter to local residents, Mr. Long advances six excellent reasons for establishing a feed mill here.

ARKANSAS

Monette, Ark.—The Monette Milling Co., Inc., has been organized here by R. F. Hurst and others.

Brinkley, Ark.—An old mill building here in which 5,000 bus. of rice owned by A. N. Gibbs was stored was destroyed by fire recently. C. F. Greenlee was owner of the building.

Washington, Ark.—Paul Dudley has installed a new heavy duty hammer mill in the old post office building where he is ready to handle all kinds of grinding on Saturdays, or by appointment on any other day of the week.

CALIFORNIA

Stratford, Cal.—Al Fagundes, employe of the Lacey Milling Co., injured his left hand Mar. 27 when he caught a finger in a grain elevator.

Hayward, Cal.—The Hayward Poultry Producers sustained a small fire loss Mar. 7, the blaze believed to have been caused by some outsider smoking.

Los Angeles, Cal.—G. D. Nichols and R. N. Baker, feed merchants, have purchased the stock and business of the Harbor Feed Co. from the Los Angeles Board of Trade.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—The Paterson Steamship Co. has purchased three lake boats of Geo. R. Donovan & Co. of Toronto, which can pass thru the Welland Canal. This gives the Paterson Co. a fleet of 36 modern vessels to carry Paterson grain down the lakes.

Winnipeg, Man.—Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., and its Winnipeg subsidiaries, had a net loss of \$144,146.53 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1938, the company's annual report shows. Losses on other subsidiary companies amounting to \$80,564.86 reduced the balance of the company's earned surplus to \$279,186.65.

Edmonton, Alta.—Byers & Hannah, Ltd., composed principally of Messrs. Byers of Camrose, manufacturers of the famous Sunny Boy cereal, and Wm. Hannah, who formerly for many years was in the cash grain department of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., have bot our grain, hay and feed business only, and from now on we will confine ourselves to designing, erecting and repairing mills and elevators.—C. P. Wilson, mgr., C. P. Wilson Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—Construction of a \$1,500,000 beet sugar factory in central Okanagan will be started in August. In addition, \$100,000 will be spent for construction of beet loading and weighing stations throughout the valley. The new company will be ready to handle the 1940 crop, processing about 1,000 tons of sugar beets a day, with a yield of approximately 20,000 tons of sugar a year, with by-products such as syrup and pulp for cattle feed and molasses.

Port Arthur, Ont.—All matters which came before the conference of elevator operators and their employes Mar. 22 and 23 have been settled satisfactorily. In addition to local managers of the grain companies in attendance, officials of the operating firms included J. P. Jenkins, Regina, director of Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., Ltd.; F. N. McLaren, Winnipeg, mgr. of Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., Ltd.; F. M. Ross, Winnipeg, sec'y, Eastern Terminals, Ltd.; Harold Riley, Winnipeg, mgr. Canadian Consolidated Grain Co.; and D. A. Kane, Winnipeg, general mgr. Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd.

COLORADO

Kersey, Colo.—Tom Schank recently installed a one-half-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Denver, Colo.—Newton A. Gray is manager of the Golden West Elevators which business was opened here Apr. 1 by officers of the Golden West Milling Co. at Longmont, Colo.

ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—The Rice Elvtr. Co. was liquidated as of Mar. 1.—J. A. Fagan, mgr.

Irene, Ill.—A. C. Sandman is elevator manager of the Frank Merriman Elevator here.

Crossville, Ill.—The newly remodeled Stanley Elevator is now in operation by Shelley Stanley.

Charleston, Ill.—Stamper & Wilson have installed a new 40-h.p. V-belt driven hammer mill.

Chester, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co.'s new elevator has been completed and is now in operation.

Lexington, Ill.—The Kemp Grain Co. entertained a large audience Mar. 24 at a free motion picture show.

Arthur, Ill.—The Turner Seed & Supply Co. recently installed a 30-h.p. direct connected hammer mill and magnetic separator.

Jacksonville, Ill.—J. E. Packett, who has been local manager of the Illinois Grain Corp., has returned to Chicago. The office has been closed.

Highland, Ill.—Robert M. Vaupel, 76, employed for many years at the F. M. B. A. Elevator and later at the Highland Milling Co. mill, died Mar. 21.

Highland, Ill.—Seldom Ulmet will assume his duties as manager of the F. M. B. A. elevator May 1, succeeding Oliver J. Reinhart who resigned.

Goodenow, Ill.—We contemplate painting our wood sided elevator soon, probably gray, the same color as before.—H. S. Graham, Farmers Grain Co.

Graymont, Ill.—Eldon Zimmerman has been employed by the Graymont Co-operative Ass'n to take the place of Eugene Hoerner who has moved to Ludlow.

Decatur, Ill.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., will build a \$200,000 soybean processing plant here. Eighty acres of land have been bought for the company.

Peotone, Ill.—John Wilson, 72, for 40 years operator of a grain elevator here until his retirement eight years ago, died Mar. 18 following a short illness.

Ludlow, Ill.—Eugene Hoerner is new manager of the Farmers Elevator here. He was located formerly at Graymont at the Graymont Co-operative Ass'n plant.

Monticello, Ill.—The Monticello Grain Co. has installed a 50-h.p. direct connected hammer mill, magnetic separator, chain drag, dump and variable speed transmission.

Dakota, Ill.—The H. A. Hillmer Grain Co. has bot the elevator, coal and lumber sheds of the Graham Bros. and is building a new office and a display room for sidelines.

Sycamore, Ill.—Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. held its ninth annual open house celebration Mar. 23 when more than 600 persons were in attendance. Free lunch was served at noon.

Dwight, Ill.—A large unused elevator located on the north edge of town along the New York Central railroad trackage and owned by the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. burned Mar. 20.

Joy, Ill.—Lawrence Morrow, who has been manager of the Joy Feed Mill, is now sole owner of the business, having purchased his partners' interest from Chester Jackson and Frank Morrow.

Ladd, Ill.—Thomas Devine, 72, former manager of the Ladd Elvtr. Co. elevator, died Mar. 19 at the home of his daughter in Spring Valley. Prior to his last illness, he resided at Chebanse.

Funks Grove (McLean p. o.), Ill.—The Funks Grove Grain Co. has engaged Eikenberry Const. Co. to repair the roof, renail the corrugated iron siding and repaint its elevator. Herbert Steffen is the manager.

Toronto (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—Frank Sommer, 54, vice pres. of the Glenarm Grain Co. and operator of the company's local elevator until he became ill two years ago, died at his home in Springfield Mar. 10.

LeRoy, Ill.—Charles T. Healea, 69, well known as a grain dealer here and in Sabina, died Mar. 12 at the home of his son in Galesburg after he had fractured his hip in a fall during the afternoon. Death was due to shock.

Lacon, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. has installed new Fairbanks-Morse motor and drive for air compressor at its river loading station. Eikenberry Const. Co. selling the material and equipment. Carl Preis is the manager.

Charlotte (Chatsworth p. o.), Ill.—Tom Feehley, manager of the Charlotte Farmers Grain Co., passed away the fourth week in March. An attack of influenza, from which he failed to recover, was the cause. Mr. Feehley lived at Chatsworth.

Mount Morris, Ill.—The Mount Morris Elvtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to increase the capital stock from \$12,000 to \$20,000 immediately to pay off the remaining indebtedness and purchase added equipment. John Dohlen is manager of the elevator.

Kankakee, Ill.—W. L. Jones, 44 year old corn buyer for the General Foods corn processing plant here, passed away at midnight on Mar. 27, of a heart attack. He had been with General Foods for five years. Burial was at his old home in Nashville, Tenn.

Lake Fork, Ill.—The elevator building, including all machinery, office building and scales, and office equipment, leased to the Lake Fork Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., a part of the William H. Bryson, Sr., estate, will be disposed of in chancery sale on Apr. 15.

Havana, Ill.—Detrick H. N. Steging, 60, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., died Mar. 8. Ill of influenza, he had continued to work at the elevator the day of his death, and was taken worse upon his return home, passing away within a few hours.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. office is near completion. It is of modern, fireproof construction, with basement, and replaces the one recently destroyed by fire. The elevator building has been repaired also, and the cupola raised. A new grain cleaner has been installed.

Neponset, Ill.—The Neponset Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co. sponsored an evening school for poultry raisers and livestock feeders at the high school auditorium the evening of Mar. 21. R. M. Gunning, manager, was in charge and L. W. Karr of Princeton gave an explanatory talk followed by a round-table discussion and lunch.

Keithsburg, Ill.—Wayne Bros. have received a permit from the waterways commission for construction of steel docks in Keithsburg and Oquawka. Work on the latter improvement will start within a few days. Each of the docks, which will adjoin the elevators, will represent an investment of several thousand dollars.

Belleville, Ill.—The Belleville Feed Mill Co., doing business at the same location for 73 years, suspended business Mar. 31. Robert W. Sopp and Chas. W. Johnson have operated the firm for the last 28 years, dealing in grain and feed. Illness forced Mr. Johnson to retire and Mr. Sopp did not wish to continue the business alone. Equipment and stock have been sold.—P. J. P.

Serena, Ill.—W. F. McNamara of Ottawa has purchased the Westbrook Grain Co. elevator. It has been leased by the Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. of Serena while the latter's elevator is being repaired.

Iroquois, Ill.—The old 70,000-bu. northeast elevator of the Iroquois Farmers Elevator Co. has been sold to Roy Hawkins of the United Wrecking Co., Vermillion Grove, Ill., who will wreck it for the material in it at an early date. The Iroquois Farmers Elevator Co. continues operation of its active elevator, a 32,000-bu. structure, supplemented with a 20,000-bu. concrete tank, and 10,000 bus. of crib space.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized the East Peoria Elevator Co. to borrow \$175,000 from the Jefferson Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria. This is for extensive improvement in its grain storage facilities. A suit for reorganization of the East Peoria Elevator Co. brought by three bondholders, was dismissed on Mar. 9 by Federal Judge J. LeRoy Adams.

Wauconda, Ill.—George Perkins, 71, prominent in the retail feed business in northern Illinois for 40 years, died at Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Mar. 7 following an emergency appendectomy. He purchased the Lake Zurich and Wauconda plants of the J. H. Patterson Co. 7 years ago. Prior to that time he was general manager and vice-pres. of the Patterson concern. He formerly lived in Marengo.

Lawndale, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. has taken over the elevator formerly known as Fernandes & Co. It will remodel the elevator and install a Webster Truck Dump and replace the old weatherboarding with new corrugated steel siding. Elkenterry Const. Co. sold the machinery and material and will do the work of installing same. Clarence Rees, formerly of Lacon, will be the new manager.

Arthur, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the F. H. Huckelberry Grain Co. elevator at 1:30 a. m. Mar. 22. The office building was saved. The elevator contained 5,000 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of oats. A carload of corn on the nearby railroad track was damaged by fire also. Mr. Huckelberry contemplates rebuilding, planning construction of an 8,000 to 12,000-bu. grain elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill pending in the legislature would authorize the state director of labor to enter any place of business, examine its records and accounts, and make transcriptions, question its employees, and "investigate such facts, conditions, practices, or matters as he may deem necessary." He is to have all this authority to pry into the affairs of private business, ostensibly in enforcing a "state wages and hours law," evidently ambitious to become a real autocrat.

La Salle, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. has obtained an option on a strip of property 200 x 300 ft. owned by the Vanderpool interests on the south side of the Illinois River in the Shippingsport area, south of La Salle, and within a week or so will begin construction of a huge grain elevator there. The plant will be equipped to receive 50,000 bus. of grain per day and to dispatch an equal quantity. Capacity of the plant will be between 75,000 and 100,000 bus. The cost of construction will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Springfield, Ill.—By a bill introduced in the house of representatives recently known as H. B. No. 531 hundreds of thousands of Illinois employees not covered by the federal wages and hours act will be included under its drastic powers should it become a state law. The country elevator, now exempt under the Federal Wage and Hour Act, will no longer be exempt. Introduced at the instigation of the state federation of labor, the term "employee" would cover "any individual employed by an employer, but shall not include any individual employed in a bona fide executive or professional capacity; in agriculture, and in domestic service in a private home." The measure gives broad powers to the director of labor and provides fines for violations. The federal wages and hours provisions have been written into the bill as follows: From Nov. 1, 1939, to Oct. 31, 1940—25c per hour minimum; from Nov. 1, 1940, to Oct. 31, 1946—30c per hour minimum; after Nov. 1, 1946—40c per hour minimum. The bill has been condemned by the Illinois Federation of Retail Ass'ns. They point out it would result in materially higher prices to Illinois consumers and would cause thousands of businesses in the state to fail. Every grain dealer should urge its defeat.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Elevator Co. has asked that a suit brought against them alleging permanent injury by Frances Camel, be dismissed on grounds the plaintiff is guilty of criminal negligence.

Arcola, Ill.—Mr. Clarence VanGundy of Decatur, Ill., and Mr. Frank Dowling of Anderson, Ind., are taking an interest with me, and will manage the Filson and Kemp elevators respectively. I will retain general supervision of the plants, but do not care to be as active as in the past. Both gentlemen have had several years' experience. They will move to Arcola as soon as houses are available. The firm name will remain T. E. Hamman & Co.—T. E. Hamman.

CHICAGO NOTES

Siegfried F. Mayer and James B. Fishwick, both of Chicago, have been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Frank A. Jost, formerly with D. F. Rice & Co. in the cash trade, on the Board of Trade, was admitted to partnership Apr. 1 in the firm of Gerstenberg & Co.

Roderick Davis Richardson, 89, a former director of the Board of Trade, died Mar. 25 at his home in Evanston. Mr. Richardson retired from the Board in 1908. Interment was in Boston.

The Chicago Board of Trade launched its 92nd year Apr. 3. The Board was founded Apr. 3, 1848. Trading volume in 1938 was the smallest since compilation of this data was begun, and transactions thus far in 1939 have lagged behind the 1938 level.

Membership certificates of the Board of Trade sold at a record low price, down to \$1,350, a decline of \$200 at which transfers were made the preceding week-end. Later sales were made up to \$1,500, while posted offers of certificates were at \$1,600, and highest bid around \$1,500.

Theron R. Lamb, veteran employee of the Board of Trade, has retired on a pension after 30 years' continuous service with the Exchange. Lyman B. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, who recently celebrated his 50th year with the Board, presented Mr. Lamb with a gift from his friends on the Exchange.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Mar. 29 voted down a proposed amendment to raise the minimum commission charges on job lots originating outside Chicago, 348 to 304. They rejected, also, by a vote of 333 to 317 a proposal to raise the transfer fees on memberships. A proposal to authorize "split" quotations in the execution of orders was rejected by a vote of 433 to 97.

At the monthly meeting Mar. 28 of the Grain Markets Analysts Club Harvey Williams presided and Jas. S. Schonberg gave a talk on world production and consumption of wheat, after which followed a general discussion on how to get the grain brokerage business out of its depression. R. I. Mansfield told of the effectiveness of the educational work being done by the Board of Trade in addresses by Clarence Henry. Ray O'Brien, in a vigorous speech, urged that something be done or the brokers would be out of business in a year. It was voted that the secretary write to the senators and representatives from Illinois urging that the laws of supply and demand be permitted to function in the marketing of grain without interference.

INDIANA

LaFontaine, Ind.—A. B. Martin Grain Co. has purchased a new 50-h.p. motor for its hammer mill.

Veedersburg, Ind.—A new hammer mill and feed mixer has been installed at the Veedersburg Grain Co. mill.

Atlanta, Ind.—Roy Osler of near Jackson Station is new manager of the Atlanta Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Harry A. McVey.

Stanford, Ind.—The Rainbow Stores recently installed a hammer mill, 50-h.p. engine, a corn sheller and one-ton capacity feed mixer.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—The Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co. is building a new office, 24 x 40 ft. with full basement.—A. E. L.

Windfall, Ind.—Ross Curless, who recently resigned as manager of the Standard Elevator Co. elevator at Kewanna, has accepted the position as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator here.

Ashley, Ind.—The Ashley Feed Mill, owned by Harold Arney, recently purchased a new hammer mill to replace his old one.—A. E. L.

Anderson, Ind.—At a public sale on Mar. 31, creditors of the Wellington Milling Co. purchased the properties on which they had foreclosed.

Grass Creek, Ind.—Purchase of a new grain cleaner is understood to be contemplated by Hirsch Bros. Grain Co., which is managed by G. A. Hirsch.

Goshen, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Bureau is building a new feed mill. It will be two-story and full basement and contain three grain bins.—A. E. L.

Bainbridge, Ind.—The Miller Grain Co. recently installed a 50-h.p. direct connected hammer mill with magnetic separator; a 100-bu. capacity pit and dump.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia Grain Co. has installed a new feed mixer at its local elevator to supplement the mixing equipment it had installed previously.

Carthage, Ind.—The Carthage Grain Co. has opened its elevator and will do grinding and mixing, handling, also, a full line of feeds and buying all kinds of grain.

Pershing, Ind.—Ernest Lamott has succeeded Mr. Kinsinger as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. Mr. Kinsinger will engage in the coal business at Cambridge City.

Mexico, Ind.—Lowell Knauff replaced Walter Kraning as manager of the Mexico Elevator Co., effective Apr. 1. Forty-nine-year-old Walter Kraning resigned because of poor health.

Hammond, Ind.—Max M. Nowak, well known feed manufacturer, has re-entered the business, operating the Hammond Milling Corp. Feeds are being packed under the brand, "Nomco."

Bremen, Ind.—The LaPaz Grain Co. recently installed a new dump and drag, sheller, and two elevator legs in the feed mill unit, and is completing a new warehouse for feeds.—A. E. L.

Wadesville, Ind.—The Stegmaler Feed & Grain Co. held a "get acquainted day" on Mar. 25. Prizes and souvenirs were distributed. Martin Stegmaler is owner and manager of the business.

Yorktown, Ind.—Harry A. McVey, formerly manager of the Atlanta Grain Co. elevator at Atlanta, is now employed at the local Farmers Elevator Ass'n elevator, of which Mr. Welch is manager.

New Middletown, Ind.—Frank Klesler of Bradford, Ind., has purchased the New Middletown flour mill and taken charge. He will do a general milling, grain and feed business.—W. B. C.

Lafayette, Ind.—The gross income tax on merchants was condemned Apr. 3 at the convention of the Indiana Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Ass'n, which plans an appeal to the legislature.

Poseyville, Ind.—A 24x24 ft. storage room has been completed recently for the Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Inc. The company recently installed new piping and a new collector on its hammer mill.

Goshen, Ind.—Dwiggins & Sons Alfalfa Milling Co. mill was damaged by fire Mar. 25. The blaze was confined to the basement. Three motors and an alfalfa conveyor were damaged by fire and water.

Monterey, Ind.—A new 20-ton truck scale with type registering beam has been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Co., which is managed by Henry Langenbahn, and will be installed at an early date.

Pine Village, Ind.—Rue Alexander has taken over the interests of his partners, Clarence Lawson and Ray Smith of Boswell in the Pine Village Feed Co. and will continue to operate the business under its present name.

Taswell, Ind.—C. E. Allstott has sold his feed mill at this place to Harry Taylor and his brother, Newton, of Stewart, Ind., and the new owners have taken charge. Mr. Allstott is retiring because of ill health.—W. B. C.

Rochester, Ind.—A 1½-ton Chevrolet tractor and 10-ton Fruehauf semi-trailer outfit has been purchased by Wilson Grain & Coal Co. to serve the Anchor Milling Co., and the two elevators of the Wilson Grain & Coal Co. All three plants are operated by Glenn Wilson and his two sons. The new tractor-semi-trailer outfit is an addition to this company's transportation equipment which already included three 1½-ton straight trucks, and one ½-ton pickup.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A grain grading school was held here Mar. 30 and 31 under the auspices of the Purdue University agronomy department, in co-operation with the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Federal Grain Supervision.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elvtr. Co., subsidiary of the Steinhart Grain Co., plans early construction of a new two-story frame, iron-clad warehouse and office building, which will include a show room for farm merchandise.

Topeka, Ind.—E. A. Wolf who recently purchased the grain elevator here, has installed a direct connected hammer mill and a mixer. Harley Berkey, who has been employed by the Wolf Grain Co. for a number of years, is in charge of the business.

Perkins Spur (Goodland p. o.), Ind.—Bert Dickinson, for more than 30 years manager of the local elevator, has retired from active duty and moved to Logansport. Charles McQuire of Oxford has succeeded him and Harley Dorton remains as assistant.

Dunreith, Ind.—Carl Hogle of Rushville and William Kiser have dissolved partnership in the Dunreith Grain Co., Mr. Kiser having purchased Mr. Hogle's interest in the company. The business will continue as it has in the past with Mr. Kiser in charge.

Waterloo, Ind.—Pliny Gratz, proprietor of the Waterloo Mills, was granted a judgment for \$289.80 in the Dekalb circuit court, that has been in custody of the county clerk for over two years. Gratz paid the Consolidated Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., for merchandise bought, and the sum paid included the above payment as processing tax under the AAA and Mr. Gratz sued to recover same after the law was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Topeka, Ind.—Fire destroyed one-half of the Topeka Roller Mills early Mar. 31, the blaze caused by defective wiring. Operations are being carried on in the unburned section of the plant and the burned portion will be replaced according to Dan Oesch, owner. The plant normally produces 10 to 20 tons of feed per day and employs 10 men. The loss included 2,500 bus. of corn, 200 bus. of wheat, 200 bus. of oats, 15 tons of mixed feed and part of the plant's machinery.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co. elevator, destroyed by fire Mar. 12, will be rebuilt. A force of men is working, salvaging the grain and shelled corn for feeding purposes. It is planned to build farther back from Jefferson street line, to erect a mill and feed plant, using the latest machinery for equipment, and to start work soon. A new roof has been put on the office section of the burned plant and this may be left as it is. The mill proper, however, will be razed.

Lincoln, Ind.—Lester De Poy, who became manager of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co. early this year, says his company plans early construction of an additional driveway at the elevator, with dumps and power lift, to handle the grinding business, and avoid blocking of the driveway of the elevator with grinding business when there is grain to handle. Along with the added construction will go a change in the electrical facilities to permit operation of the grinding equipment and of the elevator concurrently.

Packertown (Claypool p. o.), Ind.—Work has started on reconstruction of the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which burned last February, on the old foundation. The new house will be 30x40 ft. on the foundation, and has been designed for a combination elevator and feed mill. A Blue Streak Hammer Mill, and Blue Streak Vertical Feed Mixer have already been purchased. Other equipment will include a corn sheller and the customary elevating machinery. Building is in charge of C. R. Blue.

Decatur, Ind.—Central Soya Co. has announced proposed construction of a 1,000,000-bu. soybean elevator, a feed ingredient warehouse, bulk meal storage tanks and relocating the six railroad switches at the local plant, a continuation of the company's expansion program launched by the company last fall when four additional expellers were installed to increase the annual capacity to 7,500,000 bus. A corn milling unit was built also at that time. The storage structure will be a duplicate of the present one and work will start at once, the building to be completed by October. The warehouse will be 300x150 ft. Construction work will be done by the Indiana Engineering Co. The additions will make it possible to store 2,500,000 bus. of beans at the local factory site.

—A. E. L.

DeMotte, Ind.—Al Konovsky Estate tore down a large addition to the grain elevator and is now erecting a new addition. The new addition will contain driveway and dumps, sheller and cleaner and will supplement similar equipment in the main elevator.—A. E. L.

Bourbon, Ind.—Feed grinding and mixing facilities of the Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill, managed by Roy Eby, have been improved with installation of a new Blue Streak Corn Cracker and Grader. Ability of the plant to serve customers has been improved with construction of an 8-ft. loading dock on the north end of the plant. Contemplated for early construction is another loading dock to be built on the east side of the elevator.

Lafayette, Ind.—A large crowd of interested grain men attended the grain grading school Mar. 27 and 28 at Purdue University. Following registration Mar. 27 there was a demonstration of grain grading equipment and lunch preceded the commercial grading of wheat and oats. Prof. J. J. Davis, head of the entomology dept. at the university, spoke on the subject, "Insect Control in Stored Grain." At 6:15 a banquet was held, the speaker Dr. G. H. Cutler, plant breeder of Purdue, his subject, "New Varieties of Corn." The second day of the school hybrid corn discussion was held and actual practice given in using grading equipment. In the afternoon moisture tests as determined by the Tag-Heppenstall and Brown-Duvel Moisture Testers were explained, and demonstration and instruction in the use of both machines given. On Mar. 30-31, a similar school was held at Ft. Wayne, also at Indianapolis Apr. 3 and 4 and at Vincennes Apr. 6 and 7. For the first time the Older Youth boys had been invited to attend. The schools were held with the co-operation of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Federal Grain Supervision and the Agronomy Dept., School of Agriculture. Federal grain inspectors from Chicago, Toledo and Indianapolis assisted in the instructional work.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

"Larry" Larimore, representative of the Cleveland Grain Co., is gravely ill in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis.

The Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis, recently installed a direct connected 60-h.p. hammer mill equipped with a magnetic separator and ammeter, driven by a pipe ventilated motor.

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Lebanon Grain Co., Lebanon; Royal Center Elvtr., Royal Center, and The Druggett Co., Cincinnati, O.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

April 15 is the last day to file State Gross Income Tax, first quarter returns. Apr. 30 will be the last day to pay the second installment of the 1938 Federal Excise Tax on Employees of 8 or more (unemployment); title IX SSA. It will be also the last day for miscellaneous monthly federal taxes.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Elliott, Ia.—R. C. Kipp has installed at his local elevator a new seed grain treater.

Decorah, Ia.—The 50-year-old George Bernatz ice cave roller mill was destroyed by fire recently.

Dyersville, Ia.—H. A. Fleckenstein has purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose twenty-year charter has expired, has applied for a new charter.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—L. L. Bittner has been named manager of the elevator owned by the Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a modern power treating machine for disinfecting grain and seeds.

Alburnett, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. purchased a one-ton capacity vertical Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Whiting, Ia.—Carl Streeter, manager of the South Side Elvtr. Co. here, is confined to his home with heart trouble.—Art Torkelson.

Dumont, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. held its annual special day of entertainment, contests, prizes and doughnuts and coffee Saturday, Mar. 18.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Leon K. Apfel who operates the Cedar Falls Mills was recently elected president of the local chamber of commerce.—A. G. T.

Early, Ia.—Beryl Jackson, 27, son of Wm. Jackson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, passed away recently after an extended illness.—A. G. T.

West Union, Ia.—The West Union Commission Co. at its annual meeting reported merchandise sold by the elevator brought profits of \$6,496.79.—L. A. G.

Storm Lake, Ia.—C. E. (Clint) Lowry, manager of J. E. Bennett & Co.'s local office, resigned his position to take effect May 1. He has purchased an interest in a bakery at Cherokee, Ia.

Elkader, Ia.—The Riverside Feed Mill with its contents was destroyed by fire early Mar. 28. W. A. Fassbinder is operator of the mill. The Central States Power Co. owned the building, which will be rebuilt.

Radcliffe, Ia.—Clarence Rierison was elected president of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting. William Hoffman is manager of the elevator, with Lewis Swenson and Henry Oakland as assistants.—L. A. G.

Burt, Ia.—The Burt Farmers Exchange will be liquidated, its charter expiring June 1. A com'te was appointed to sell stock in a new elevator. On the com'te are R. S. McWhorter, Tom Trenary, W. A. Stoutenberg and Wyot Stott.

Clare, Ia.—Leo J. Delamore has been appointed to succeed his father, the late J. J. Delamore, as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. J. J. Delamore, who died Mar. 13, had been manager of the elevator for 31 years.

Bennett, Ia.—J. H. Phelps, who for the last 10 years has been associated with the Buttolph Grain Co. here, celebrated his 81st birthday anniversary Apr. 6. Mr. Phelps has been actively engaged in the grain business since 1880, 59 years.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers' Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the office building and business of the Christopher Grain Co. of Blencoe. The Christopher company lost its large storage elevator several months ago by fire. Don Mintun was manager.

Nemaha, Ia.—Mrs. Edna Hakes of Manson has sold her interest in the Hakes & Bleam elevator to Fred Heise, manager of the plant, and the firm will be known in the future as Bleam & Heise. Emory Bleam of Manson is the other partner in the business.

Centerville, Ia.—The Centerville Standard Soy Bean Processing Plant has purchased feed mixing machinery, formerly the property of the Liggett Mor-Kik Co. of Seymour, Ia., which it is installing, to be used in the mixture of a mixed feed suitable as a finishing feed for cattle.

Herring, Ia.—The Graham Grain Co. has completed overhauling its grain elevator. The new work consists of a steel boot tank and boot; a new driveway with 5 ft. of grain grates; remodeling its office. George Todd did the work. A new ton-mixer was installed in its feed department.

New Boston, Ia.—The new elevator to be constructed by the Ogle Grain Co. on the river bank here, will have a 32,000-bu. capacity and is expected to be completed by June 1. Loading will be done directly from the elevator into barges, to be shipped down the Mississippi to the Port of New Orleans.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

KANSAS

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting. Ralph Smith was re-elected pres.; A. R. Llewellyn, sec'y. J. S. Stewart is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Alta, Ia.—On Mar. 18 the Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting and Wm. Zielman was re-elected pres.; Geo. H. Watson, sec'y & treas. The company enjoyed a good year's business, being classified the largest in the history of the company. Edgar Schuelke is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Co-op. Co. the night of Apr. 5 and escaped with \$160.41. Entrance was gained by breaking the lock on the door and then knocking off the dial of the safe. Al Naughton, 2nd man, discovered the theft and notified Wm. Eich, manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Livermore, Ia.—Larry Lucas, who about a year ago was manager of the Jolly Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at Jolly, Ia., was appointed manager of the local Farmers Elevator recently, succeeding Jim Elder, who resigned to enter the feed business here. Mr. Lucas entered upon his new duties Mar. 29.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

A number of grain men were elected in recent elections to guide city affairs in Iowa. Among them are the following: C. E. Wood, elected mayor of Albert City; H. J. Harms, councilman of Brunsville; J. E. Stockdale, councilman at Estherville; Ralph Sprague, councilman at Oelwein; H. W. Luers, councilman at West Chester; Jack Johnson, councilman at Kanawha, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Lehigh, Ia.—Frank Norstrum, who formerly operated his own elevator at Burnside until removal of the railroad, and recently has been managing the S. F. Carlson Estate elevators at Lehigh and Lundgren, suffered a paralytic stroke recently. He is improving slowly but it will be some time before he will be out and going again. His many friends in the grain trade wish him early recovery.—A. G. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—Seventy-three acres of river front property running along the Chicago & Northwestern right-of-way, said to have been the only privately owned river front property left in Sioux City, has been purchased by a Minneapolis grain firm, reputedly Cargill, Inc. R. G. Golseth and A. G. Egermayer are the men in whose names title to the property now stands, and they are reported to have represented the Cargill firm in the deal.

Bennett, Ia.—The Buttolph Grain Co. has completed plans for the construction of a 28 x 48 ft. addition to its plant, that will serve as a cleaning room and storage for feed. Part of the building will be two-story with cleaning and seed treating machinery overhead. Metal will be used for outer covering to conform with the balance of the plant. A new Kelly Duplex Mixer was added to the plant's equipment recently.—Hoyt E. Buttolph.

Des Moines, Ia.—The bill for regulation of itinerant merchants passed the Iowa House late Tuesday afternoon, Mar. 21, with but three dissenting votes. The bill, which now goes to the senate, provides for a license fee on out-of-state truckers and a graduated license for Iowa truckers. It also requires truckers to carry liability and property damage insurance and a "performance bond." Each trucker would be obliged to register an actual place of business, under the bill.

Gladbrook, Ia.—Tama County unit of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n held an instructive and highly interesting meeting here the evening of Mar. 21, at which principal speakers were Ron Kennedy of Des Moines, sec'y; Howard Kurtz, assistant grain supervisor at Cedar Rapids; H. A. Harlow, federal grain supervisor at Cedar Rapids, and R. C. Booth, president of the Western Grain Dealers. A round-table discussion of state and national legislative developments affecting the grain business followed the talks.

Goldfield, Ia.—D. H. (Dave) Keith, 73, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here for the past 31 years, passed away Mar. 24. He is survived by Robt. P. of Rockwell City and John Russell of Garner (employed at Farmers Elevator there). He came to Goldfield in 1897, taking a position as manager of the Rock Island Lumber Yard, where he continued until the Farmers Elevator was organized in 1908, and he became their first and only manager up until the time of his death. Many friends will mourn his passing.—Art Torkelson.

Douglass, Kan.—The Douglass Grain Co. is successor to L. D. Brandt.

Kingman, Kan.—Lester Fulton recently purchased a new feed grinder.

Jewell, Kan.—S. I. Green, elevator owner, died, recently, of a heart ailment.

Neodesha, Kan.—J. D. Griffin recently purchased a new J. B. Hammer Mill.

Lyndon, Kan.—The Farmers Union Feed Store recently installed a new feed mixer.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. on Mar. 17 sustained a small electrical damage loss.

Moran, Kan.—Roof repairs and painting is being done on the Lam Mills & Elvtr. Co. buildings.

Bluff City, Kan.—Fern Kerr of Caldwell is manager of the local Sam P. Wallingford elevator.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger Produce Co. contemplates building a 7,000 to 10,000-bu. elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—Roy B. Waltermire, 64, former sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, died Mar. 1.

Topeka, Kan.—Ernest Lieber, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., has opened a grain brokerage office here.

Ransom, Kan.—The elevator of the K. B. R. Milling Co. was damaged by fire early in the morning of Mar. 11.

Enterprise, Kan.—Homer Baker recently installed a new vertical feed mixer at his Cash Produce & Feed Store.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange has installed a new suction dust collector on both legs of its elevator.

McPherson, Kan.—Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. has let the contract for construction of 100,000-bu. additional storage space.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. sustained a damage to electrical equipment on Mar. 6.

Harper, Kan.—C. J. Hershberger, formerly located at Cherokee, Okla., is now with the local Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., elevator.

Valley Falls, Kan.—H. J. Hauck of the Hauck Mill & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the two Ragan elevators, one here, the other at Boyle, and will tear them down, disposing of both lumber and machinery.

Overbrook, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n elevator has a new loading dock leading into the storage warehouse.

The Brown-Burton Grain Co. of Manhattan, Kan., and the Robinson Elvtr. Co. of Sequin, Kan., sustained small damages because of high winds Mar. 11.

Oxford, Kan.—The Oxford Milling Co., one of the few water plants remaining in the midwest, is building an addition to the plant to house a new generator.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. is building a one-story cement addition to its local elevator, to be used as a feed and seed storage warehouse. Carl Carithers is in charge of construction.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—A. R. Dean has sold his interests in the Blue Rapids Milling & Elvtr. Co. to the Carlson family and E. M. Carlson will manage the business. Mr. Dean had been connected with the mill for 25 years.

Gaylord, Kan.—Frieling Bros. recently purchased the elevator owned by the late C. A. Kalbfleisch. The elevator had been operated for the last 10 years by Hal Kalbfleisch who died last December following an appendicitis operation.

Kinsley, Kan.—Robert F. Walsh is new manager of the Kinsley Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. Harry Husted has been in charge since the resignation of Leslie Frey some time ago. Mr. Walsh was formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Udall for the last three years.

High winds were responsible for property losses at the following Kansas plants recently: Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Haven; Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., Hutchinson; Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Riga (Ogallah p. o.); Wamego Milling Co., Wamego; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Zurich, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. J. Koelsch and Frank Hodge were appointed receivers of the Pettit Grain Co. on a receivership action brought by Mrs. Alpheus Pettit, widow of the late L. H. Pettit, former president of the grain company. Mr. Koelsch is now president of the company and Mr. Hodge is executor of the Pettit estate.

Caldwell, Kan.—W. A. Parr, 62, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. elevator for the last 14 years, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home Mar. 13. He was an active member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. Geo. W. Spears, sec'y of the elevator company, is now in charge of the elevator.

Effingham, Kan.—The Hegarty Grain Co. elevator building, destroyed by fire recently, will be replaced, Charles Hegarty, owner, having purchased a building at Faucett, Mo., which he is having moved here, in sections, to be fitted to the foundation of the old building. A new cob house will be erected with a modern appliance that will dump the cobs into the truck or wagon. The new elevator is expected to be in operation within 30 days.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Board of Trade reorganized Mar. 21 and announced a plan of activity for the summer preceding the annual meeting in June. Harry R. Hensley, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., is new president; W. S. Bunt was elected vice-pres., and directors are Dan Sullivan, Ulysses; Geo. R. Gould, D. W. Sturgeon. Claude M. Cave of the Terminal Elvtr. Co., and S. S. Franse, mgr. of Wolcott-Lincoln.

Garden Plain, Kan.—Contract for the new 60,000-bu. capacity elevator to be built by the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been let to Chalmers & Borton. The new elevator will be of reinforced concrete, with 15 bins. The size will be 28x30 ft.; height of bins, 97 ft.; height of cupola, 120 ft. The new structure will be completed by 60 days. The office building and scale will remain in their present location. Work of taking down the present elevator has started.

Windom, Kan.—Clyde Cockrane, who as buyer at the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co.'s local elevator defrauded the company of several thousand bushels of wheat and was arrested at Grand Junction, Colo., and returned to McPherson for trial, pleaded guilty to two counts of cheat and fraud and of forging documents and was sentenced to one to five years at Lansing state penitentiary on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. Floyd Folck and Alvin Carlson, implicated in the case also, pleaded guilty to the charge of cheat and fraud and drew sentences of one to five years each.

A HOT SPOT

Eventually Means

A HOT BIN!

Why Take Chances?

Use

Weevil-Cide
The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT

and be SURE!

Write for prices or, better yet, order this positive protection TODAY.

THE WEEVIL-CIDE COMPANY
1406 West 9th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Herington, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been sold to the Eberhardt-Simpson Co. of Salina and L. L. Everly of Denmark is manager of the local plant. He was formerly associated with the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. at Denmark.

Cheney, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. has awarded the contract for its new elevator building to Chalmers & Borton. The plant will have a total storage capacity of 60,000 bus., including seven concrete bins and a warehouse, will be built about 15 ft. east of the present elevator, be 25x30 ft. and stand about 70 ft. high. It will be waterproof, ratproof, and as nearly dustproof as possible, having dust cleaners at both top and bottom. Automatic 20-ton, 10x22-ft. scale will be installed.

Dodge City, Kan.—Kansas grain dealers are urged to oppose the passage of state senate bill 446, which, as J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n points out, would place a double taxation on all grain stored under a future settlement contract, requiring the elevator to pay the tangible tax rate and the producer or holder of the contract to pay taxes at the intangible rate. The bill was introduced in the legislature recently by the senate com'te on assessment and taxation.

Inman, Kan.—J. S. Friesen, Lehigh, who purchased the Farmers Co-operative Elevator a year ago and then leased it for a year to C. E. Christopher & Co. of Hutchinson, is now making extensive improvements on the property. Chalmers & Borton have the contract to build two large tanks, total capacity 40,000 bus., of concrete construction, about 47 ft. in height. The elevator will also be improved. Work will be rushed to completion to have the tanks ready for this year's crop. Mr. Friesen will move his family here this summer.

Topeka, Kan.—The following bills have passed one or the other branches of the legislature and have a chance of being approved by the other body for enactment into law during the few remaining hours of the session: S. B. 35—Itinerant Trucker Bill; S. B. 211—Amending the present Warehouse Law; H. B. 392—Income Tax on State and Federal Salaries; H. B. 555—Grain Inspection Bill. The following bills have been killed: H. B. 2—Tax Code Commission; H. B. 5—Chain Store Tax; H. B. 63 and 262—Movement of Grain Inspection Department; H. B. 152—Amending Threshers' Lien Law; H. B. 263—Licensing of Seedsmen; H. B. 314—Intangible Tax Bill; H. B. 354—Gas and Oil Liens on Crops; S. B. 59—Consolidation of Fees; S. B. 291—Freight Movement Bill; S. B. 295—Reporting of Crop Mortgages; S. B. 321—Licensing of Seedsmen; S. B. 216—Increased Fees for Truck Licenses.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Benton, Ky.—The Paul Cross Mill has added a new hammer mill to its equipment.

Somerset, Ky.—Otto Girdler has installed a new engine at his Camp Ground grist mill.

Mayfield, Ky.—Mayfield Milling Co. sustained a small property loss recently caused by high winds.

Clinton, Ky.—The Star Milling Co. has a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, motor driven.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co., sponsor of the Golden Leaf Club of WOMI, entertained between 700 and 1,000 of the youngsters comprising the club membership, at a free show at the Bleich theatre the morning of Mar. 18.

Uniontown, Ky.—The Uniontown Roller Mills was incorporated recently for \$10,000 under the name of B & B Roller Mills. The incorporators are Lorenzo I. and Ida Rose Burton and John S. and Dorothy Barnett. Messers Burton and Barnett bought the mill property from the Wabash Elvtr. Co. some time ago and have been operating the plant under the new name. They manufacture all kinds of mill products, specializing in high grade feed and flour.

MARYLAND

Washington, D. C.—Charles B. Stewart, 67, for many years in the feed and grain trade here, passed away recently at Emergency Hospital of a heart attack. He retired from active business some time ago.

MICHIGAN

Fowler, Mich.—The Sturgis Elevator and the Fowler Elevator were burglarized the night of Mar. 28.

Caro, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported a small property loss sustained during recent high winds.

Owendale, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. sustained a small loss because of damages caused by high winds recently.

Adrian, Mich.—The Cutler-Dickerson Co. reported small damage to its plant sustained in March because of high winds.

Bridgewater, Mich.—E. G. Mann, who has been manager of the Farmers Produce Co., is doing business under the name of E. G. Mann & Sons.

Hudson, Mich.—The Gates Alfalfa Mill, one-half mile south of Hudson, held a grand opening Mar. 24 and 25, when souvenirs were presented all interested visitors.

High winds in March damaged property at the Chas. Wolohan, Inc., plant, Merrill, Mich.; the Rockford Co-operative Co. elevator, Rockford, Mich.; the Vernon Elvtr. & Lumber Co., Vernon, Mich. Losses were small.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Earl Richards has been appointed manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Ray Cook. Mr. Richards has been assistant manager of the State Farm Buro at Hart for the past 3½ years.

Dundee, Mich.—The safe in the office of Karner Bros.' elevator was rifled of \$34.15 early Mar. 15, entrance to the office having been gained thru a window. The elevator has been the scene of five robberies during the last few years.

St. John, Mich.—Thieves robbed the Smith Elevator of \$30 some time during the night of Mar. 28. Entrance was gained by breaking open a door, the safe was opened by working the combination and the cash drawer was pried open.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Henderson Milling Co. building was badly damaged by fire Mar. 20. A quantity of grain in the building was destroyed, along with office equipment. The blaze originated in the rear of the Johnson Orange Car Store, which occupied a part of the structure.

Portland, Mich.—The Westphalia Milling Co. has remodeled and enlarged its plant to accommodate the installation of new elevator equipment recently purchased from Lansing elevator No. 2 of the Christian Breisch Corp. Young Bros. & Daly purchased the building of the Lansing plant.

Eagle, Mich.—Raymond Fuller, formerly connected with the elevator business at Mulliken, is now in charge of the F. A. Balderson elevator here. Mr. Balderson recently bought elevators at DeWitt and Lansing, as previously reported in the Journals, and is devoting his time to management of these plants.

Lansing, Mich.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture may shortly revise its federal bean grades to conform with Michigan standards, according to a recent announcement made by Leo V. Card, state director of the bureau of foods and standards. The Michigan grades are choice hand-picked, prime hand-picked and fancy screened.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Thirty-five women bean pickers at the Bad Axe Grain Co. went on a "sit down" strike Mar. 28, which lasted for 14 hours, when they thought a 2c reduction per pound in pay for "heavy pickers," about 10 or 12 pounds per hundred pounds, was a permanent reduction in pay. The company explained it never intended that the reduction in pay was permanent, the "strike" was settled satisfactorily by this assurance, and the women returned to their work.

MINNESOTA

Swift, Minn.—A. M. Landby is sponsoring an alfalfa meal factory to be established here.

Osakis, Minn.—The Osakis Milling Co. has been given the agency for the John Deere line.

Springfield, Minn.—The Springfield Milling Corp. is making extensive alterations to its office.

Verndale, Minn.—The Hendrick's feed mill has been opened again after being closed for some time.

Sargent, Minn.—A. W. Krummer is operating the feed mill he recently purchased from Otto Mathison.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota senate has approved a bill that would reduce elevator storage charges on grain.

Comfrey, Minn.—Louis Prechel of Springfield has purchased the Fredin & Quarnstrom feed mill and will move here.

New London, Minn.—The Feed Exchange, a new feed mill, has opened here under the management of Alvin Nelson.

Granite Falls, Minn.—Bennett E. Sandberg, grain and feed man, and Lester Arneson have formed the Farm Supply Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, have been admitted to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—An electrical breakdown in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant on Mar. 24 did a small amount of damage.

St. Paul, Minn.—Isaac A. Grant, 93, founder and for years president of the I. A. Grant Co., fuel and feed concern, died recently.

St. Charles, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. has added a truck to its elevator equipment and will furnish a "pick-up" and delivery service in its feed department.

Ortonville, Minn.—Ira Mitchell is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator. He was formerly second man at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Ruthton.

Climax, Minn.—Reorganization of the Farmers elevator is being effected here under the Farm Security Administration plan. C. A. Gronberg is president and Knute Svenson, sec'y.

Duluth, Minn.—The Mineral Food Co. has been established here for packing and distributing the No. 1 wheat germ. Plans are under way to open a manufacturing plant here in the near future.

Wolverton, Minn.—The J. H. Fisch Co. has been awarded a contract for the remodeling and modernization of the Theodore Edenstrom elevator. Plans include a new 15-ton scale and modern elevating equipment, along with other repairs. Work will start at once.

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

MISSOURI

Beltrami, Minn.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n is being organized here, under the plan approved by and with financial assistance of the F. S. A. A privately owned elevator is to be purchased. Henry Noite is president and M. J. Mejelde sec'y of the co-operative ass'n.

Duluth, Minn.—H. F. Salyards, president of Ely Salyards & Co., has accepted a position with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. An office has been established in Minneapolis for the purpose of liquidating loans to the farmers of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.—F. G. C.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. will remodel its office. An addition, 15 x 20 ft., will be added to it, a new basement put under it and a hot-air heating plant installed. The old office will be remodeled and a new vault built in. Contract for the improvement was let to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Mahnomen, Minn.—A Farmers Elevator is being organized here, Ed. H. Schwarzrock having been chosen chairman and Chas. Sommers, sec'y of the movement. The organization plans to either purchase one of the local elevators or construct a new building. In either case, federal funds are available.

Crookston, Minn.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator is being organized here under the plan approved by and with the financial assistance of the Farm Security Administration. G. H. Senske, William Longstreet, Ed. Anderson, Roger Briden, John Letnes, Nick DeBoer and A. M. Tokelson comprise the com'tee in charge of plans. It is proposed that the elevator ass'n be functioning in time to handle the 1939 crop.

Wegdahl, Minn.—The Wegdahl Co-operative Elevtr. Ass'n has been incorporated, to engage in grain marketing, warehousing and mercantile business. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, James E. Eid, Stony Run (Montevideo p. o.); Martin A. Jacobson, Stony Run (Granite Falls p. o.); H. B. Lanes, Sparta (Granite Falls p. o.); George Arntzen, Sparta (Granite Falls p. o.); Harry Stroben, Sparta (Wegdahl p. o.); and August Dahl, Sparta (Montevideo p. o.).

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Arthur E. Martin, independent grain broker and one of the oldest members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died April 2. Mr. Martin retired last December because of ill health.

Paul F. Scheunemann has succeeded F. Peavey Heffelfinger as general manager of the Monarch Elevtr. Co. at Minneapolis. Mr. Heffelfinger takes over a new post with the F. H. Peavey Co.

Work will be started soon on the new addition to the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Minneapolis plant. The improvement comprises a second story on the brick and steel mill, reinforced concrete completed.

H. C. Fisher was elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n at its annual meeting recently. A. G. Hessburg was chosen vice-pres., and J. A. Gould was re-elected as sec'y-treas. Directors elected were L. L. Crosby, Thos. MacInnis and Arthur J. Larsen.

Daniel D. MacMillan, vice-pres. of Cargill, Inc., and for almost 50 years a leading figure in the grain trade in the Northwest, died Mar. 25 in Chicago. Mr. MacMillan looked after the country elevator interests of his company and in this capacity was well known to many in that branch of the business.

George H. Luck, traffic manager of Washburn Crosby Co., was elected president of the milling and grain division of the Traffic Club of Minneapolis. He succeeds Lief Hermstad. John T. Henry, traffic manager of the Victoria Elevtr. Co., was elected vice-pres. and C. L. Addison of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n was re-elected sec'y-treas.

Charles E. Lewis & Co., pioneer Minneapolis grain and stock commission firm, has retired from business, effective Mar. 31. Todd W. Lewis, John J. Stewart and William H. Paulson, partners in the Lewis company, and James M. Norton and Arthur J. Sessing, who have been identified with it, will become associated with the Minneapolis office of Harris, Upham & Co., which is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Stock Exchange and other leading grain exchanges of the country.

Campbell, Mo.—Earl Shary is moving his mill here from Williamsville.—P. J. P.

Novinger, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. recently installed a new hammer mill at its local plant.

Orrick, Mo.—The Ray-Carroll Grain Growers Ass'n opened a feed and produce store here. Thos. Butler is the manager.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The office of Cargill, Inc., has been moved here from Memphis, Tenn. The company's elevator is still in operation at Memphis.

Sikeston, Mo.—James Henry Dowdy, 73, retired employe of the Scott Milling Co., where he had worked for 36 years, died recently at his home here.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—Stopping to assist with a flat tire near Harrisburg, Ark., recently, Fred Taylor of the Cape May Milling Co. was slugged, robbed of \$73 in cash and left unconscious. A highway patrolman found him some time after the robbery.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. M. McHenry, for the last 4 years active in designing and building feed plants in the Pacific Northwest, is the new superintendent for the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. He was superintendent for many feed mills in central states for many years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Marc J. Gautier, 83, will retire May 1 after 50 years of service with the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. In 1909 he was made doorman of the exchange floor. Prior to that he had held the position of "pit man" after having served as telegraph operator.

St. Marys, Mo.—C. B. Smith, for 25 years associated with the Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky., has been appointed manager of the St. Mary's Mill Co., controlled by the Schaaf family for many years, but recently sold to southern interests which heretofore have acted as distributors of the mill's products.

West Quincy (Quincy p. o.), Mo.—Robert Hood, manager of the J. E. & Robert Hood elevator, Fall Creek (Payson p. o.), Ill., and recent purchaser of the West Quincy elevator, is planning construction of a pipe-line to load barges on the Mississippi river from the West Quincy plant. Joseph E. Hood, brother of Robert Hood, passed away a year ago.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. R. W. Johnson and E. H. Healey, for many years in the feed business in St. Louis, recently purchased the Exello plant here, taking possession Apr. 1, and are already in production. The name of the new company is Exello Mills Co. The company will manufacture a full line of mixed feeds. Mr. Johnson is president and Mr. Healey sec'y-treas. of the new firm.

St. Louis, Mo.—Roger P. Annan, formerly president of the Annan Burg Grain & Milling Co., was presented with an honorary gold membership certificate by the board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in appreciation of his services to the exchange. Mr. Annan became a member in 1899, was elected president in 1915, and served in various other official capacities later.

Chilhowee, Mo.—Mayor B. A. Ficke was acquitted of a charge of defrauding the vendor in connection with the purchase and sale of wheat in 1937 from H. H. Waugh. Ficke bought 198 bus. of wheat at \$1 a bu., and shipped same to Kansas City and sold it on a declining market. Thru various transactions that season between the two men, Ficke was credited with \$143 cash and labor. The jury declared it found no criminal case involved, but debt involved, and Ficke stated he intends to pay when able to do so.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The corrugated steel building housing the office, mill and storehouse of the W. J. Small dehydrating plant is being moved from its location at Seventh St. and Eagle Rd., one-half mile distant to the site of the company's new and larger mill now under construction.

Edward F. Emmons, former president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., who has been seriously ill of heart trouble in St. Luke's Hospital for many weeks, has returned to his home where he is recuperating. He will not return to his office for some time, however.

C. J. Kucera has been appointed traffic manager of the Kansas City division of the C. C. C. Mr. Kucera was with the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. formerly and at one time served as ass't sec'y of the former Southwestern Millers League of Kansas City. W. B. Lathrop, recently appointed manager of the new division here of the federal loan agency, announced that Pete Bowers and J. S. Geisel, Jr., Board of Trade pit brokers, have joined the agency as assistants, and S. H. Miller, veteran grain man, has been named to a clerical position with the corporation.

The Flour Mills of America, Inc., holding company for the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. and the Valler & Spies Milling Corp. of St. Louis, Mar. 21 filed a petition in federal court in Kansas City for permission to reorganize under provisions of the new Chandler bankruptcy act. The petition stated that the corporation had insufficient funds to meet Apr. 1 coupons on its gold notes. This explanation was made: "Owing to the large losses incurred by petitioner and its subsidiaries during the depression, and as the result of unsatisfactory milling and agricultural conditions, petitioner has not received any dividend payments on the capital stock of its subsidiaries for several years." Total assets were listed at \$7,302,865. The company owns 13 mills in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with an aggregate daily flour capacity of 21,000 bbls. Thornton Cooke was named trustee by the court, to serve while the company is reorganizing, and Ralph W. Hoffman, president of the company, was named to serve as an additional trustee.

MONTANA

Big Sandy, Mont.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator has been organized here.

Billings, Mont.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator has been organized here recently.

Oxford (Nihill p. o.), Mont.—The elevator here recently purchased by Almon Perry of Sahwmut, is being razed.

Fort Benton, Mont.—The Farmers Elevtr. & Trading Co. sustained a small loss as the result of high winds in March.

Belt, Mont.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator is being organized here under the Farm Security Administration plan.

Giffin (Great Falls p. o.), Mont.—A Farmers Union Elevator is being organized here under the Farm Security Administration plan.

Pendroy, Mont.—A Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator has been established here under the Farm Security Administration plan.

Winifred, Mont.—John Waldron, 82, widely known in the Winifred section, where for many years he was in charge of a grain elevator, died in a hospital in Lewistown on Mar. 21.

NEBRASKA

Sutherland, Neb.—The Berton Shoup flour mill was destroyed by fire April 5.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. sustained a damage to electrical equipment on Mar. 3.

Dawson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has installed a new power feed mixer at its elevator.

Fremont, Neb.—Burglars broke into the workshop at Elevator B recently, stealing an electric drill and other tools.

Rockford, Neb.—A Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader with motor drive has been purchased by the Rockford Grain Co.

Norfolk, Neb.—Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills entertained dealers from northeast Nebraska at a dinner party in Hotel Norfolk Mar. 21.

Oshkosh, Neb.—Carl Beard has purchased the Oshkosh grain elevator from the Lexington Milling Co. He has been a grain buyer at Lewellen for many years.

Hastings, Neb.—The Debus Corp. Baking Co. recently installed manufacturing equipment for a new wheat breakfast food. Sander Debus is in charge of operations at the plant.

Official Brown-Duvel
MOISTURE TESTERS
Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters
and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.
HARRY B. OLSON 211 W. Wacker Drive
CHICAGO, ILL.

Fremont, Neb.—Pete Marr, owner of the Marr processing plant, states the mill will be operating within 30 days, a sufficient quantity of soybean meal being on hand to meet present demands.

Meadow Grove, Neb.—Howard Neely will operate the local elevator recently purchased by the Updike Grain Corp. from the Norris Grain Co., the elevator formerly owned by Bartlett Frazier Co.

Culbertson, Neb.—A motor used in operation of the McCook Equity Exchange elevator was demolished in a fire Mar. 20 that threatened the entire plant for a few minutes. Ed Bradley is manager of the elevator.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Agriculture Com'te of the Nebraska state legislature has recommended defeat of a proposal to require the licensing of all grain dealers in the state to provide for a uniform method of testing and grading.

Thayer, Neb.—The Omaha Bank for Co-operatives brought action against the Farmers Grain Ass'n of Thayer seeking foreclosure of the ass'n real estate, buildings and personal property. A deficiency judgment is asked also.

Shelton, Neb.—Nels B. Updike of Omaha has bot the Norris Grain Co. elevator and 125,000-bu. storehouse here and changed the name to the Updike Grain Co. The Norris company recently purchased the elevator from the Bartlett Frazier Co. Calvin Tomlinson is local manager.

McCook, Neb.—The Equity Union Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., held a district meeting of the organization here Mar. 30. An interesting program was presented at both morning and afternoon sessions which were well attended by local grain elevator organizations representatives. Problems pertinent to the grain trade were discussed.

Fremont, Neb.—Fremont's grain inspection office has been moved from Elevator "B" to the office formerly occupied by the road master on the Union Pacific right of way. The office has been redecorated and all new grain inspection equipment has been installed under the direction of Louis A. Sommars of the federal grain inspection department. Both grain and protein testing equipment and equipment to inspect soybeans have been installed.

OMAHA LETTER

Allied Mills is planning possible expansion of its Omaha expeller capacity.

Grain men are joining in the celebration of Golden Spike Days to be staged in Omaha by the Union Pacific Railroad Apr. 26 and 27.

James L. Wills, 58, for many years traffic manager for the Updike Grain Corp., Omaha, died suddenly of a heart attack Apr. 6 while riding in a taxicab.

The Burlington Mill & Elvtr. Co. was recently incorporated to carry on a general milling and manufacturing business. Directors are W. J. Coad, W. J. Coad, Jr., and L. G. Knight.

John C. Hansen, 62, active member for many years of the Omaha Grain Exchange, died Mar. 25 of pneumonia. Mr. Hansen was manager of the Farmers Union Grain Co. until a year ago.

New call letters of the former WAAW radio station after April 1 are KOWH. Sale of the plant and broadcasting facilities by the Omaha Grain Exchange to the World-Herald were published in the Mar. 9 issue of the Journals.

The Updike Grain Corp. of Omaha recently purchased of the Norris Grain Co. 13 Nebraska and Iowa elevators the latter company bought of Bartlett Frazier Co. several weeks ago. Iowa towns in which the elevators are located are Webster City, Arthur, Cushing, Otto, Audoban, Ross and Harlan. Nebraska elevators are in Octavia, Shelton, Meadow Grove, Verdel, Monowi and Bristow.

L. B. No. 105 has been much improved by amendments by the Judiciary com'te and put on general file for a vote on passage at an early date. It will assist grain buyers in their desire to avoid buying undeclared mortgaged grain. It relates solely to the buyers and sellers of grain and in no way affects the mortgagees only to make sure that they will get their money when the grain moves to market. It is highly important that grain dealers write their senators at once, urging them to vote for this bill. —Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. N. Campbell, sec'y.

NEW JERSEY

Clifton, N. J.—A \$15,000 addition will be constructed by the New Jersey Flour Mills, to be used for warehouse and storage. The addition will be 150x100 ft. and one story high.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—A Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader is installed at the Anchor Milling Co.

NEW YORK

Newark, N. Y.—The plant of Rose B. Filkins was damaged on Mar. 19 by fire.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—The Bordeau wholesale wheat warehouse was destroyed by fire Mar. 22.

New York, N. Y.—Henry J. Drake recently was elected to membership in the Produce Exchange.

Albion, N. Y.—A small fire of electrical origin occurred in the Albion Produce Co. plant early in March.

New York, N. Y.—Romaguera Molasses, Inc., has been organized to produce and import molasses in tank steamer quantities from the West Indies. Jose Romaguera is president of the firm and A. Mersch first vice-president and treas.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Norman B. MacPherson, pres. of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Co., and Chas. Weydeman, vice-pres. of the same company entertained at dinner 75 leading grain men of Buffalo and from out of town at the Canoe Club on the Canadian shore Mar. 15.

Jacks Rifts (Jordan p. o.), N. Y.—The feed mill at Jacks Rifts owned by William Derrick, built during the 1790s, burned Mar. 15, the fire originating in the waterwheel compartment. Mr. Derrick had been grinding grain the day of the fire, but had gone to his home before the blaze was discovered. An overheated bearing on the waterwheel, used to turn a turbine installed by Mr. Derrick to generate electricity, is believed to have caused the fire.

Oneonta, N. Y.—Foster West, 60, president of West-Nesbitt, Inc., mixed feed manufacturers, died Mar. 29, at St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla., following an operation. His son, George West, who is associated with him in business, flew to his bedside. Mr. West spent a lifetime in the feed business. He was associated with the Oneonta Milling Co. many years ago, and later with the Eaton (N. Y.) Buckwheat Milling Co. He then organized West-Nesbitt, Inc., with George Nesbitt. He was an active member of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc.

Lyndonville, N. Y.—The Lyndonville Roller Mills has been sold by Clarence Tracey to William Page of Orchard Park.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lark, N. D.—The office and storeroom of the Occident Elvtr Co. was damaged by fire Apr. 5.

Michigan, N. D.—Steps are being taken to organize a Farmers Union Elevator here.

Oaks, N. D.—Julius Honl, of the former firm of Honl & Roney, will open a wholesale grain and seed business here.

Aurora N. D.—E. J. Ferguson, formerly assistant manager of the Majestic Flour Mill, has succeeded Lawson Cook as manager of the plant.

Galchutt, N. D.—Ole A. Klubberud, 69, pioneer North Dakota grain buyer and Galchutt resident for 40 years, died at his home here on March 18.

Fullerton, N. D.—Steps are being taken to reopen the local elevator according to a statement made by M. P. Van Soest, county FSA supervisor.

Merricourt, N. D.—Plans are being made to reopen the local elevator according to an announcement made by M. P. Van Soest, county FSA supervisor.

Gilby, N. D.—A warehouse owned and operated by the Red River Potato Co. was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early in the morning of Mar. 20.

Fargo, N. D.—New members enrolled recently by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the John S. Aker Elevator, Michigan, and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Enderlin, N. D.

Mayville, N. D.—Harold Johnston of Tompkins, Sask., son of A. E. Johnston who owns the Goose River Flour Mill, will reopen the mill about Apr. 25 and will specialize in feed and mill products.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Sherwood Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its organization, which in the future will be owned by subscribers, free of any incumbrance, and will be known as The Sherwood Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Bismarck, N. D.—Gov. Moses has requested a legislative hearing on the finances of the state's mill and elevator. Chief Auditor J. M. Shrek cites a near depletion of the \$1,500,000 original operating capital and a total deficit of \$4,737,038 since the inception of this industry to Dec. 31, 1938. Of the total deficit the taxpayers of North Dakota have contributed \$4,440,019.08 the citation declares. "It is plain this industry cannot long continue on this basis," said Gov. Moses, "it is high time these industries (referring also to the Bank of North Dakota) be taken out of politics."

This Elevator Equipped with a HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER and Cooler



The McGuffey Elevator Co.
McGuffey, Ohio

They're Profit Makers
**HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.**

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Raub, N. D.—Organization of a co-operative Farmers Union Elevator is under way here. With the approval of the government, which has the matter under consideration now, a local elevator may be purchased.

Ellendale, N. D.—In the movement to organize a Farmers Co-operative Elevator here under the Federal Security Administration plan, federal loans to individual farmers for membership in the organization have been approved in the amount of \$10,000, and several new loans are being taken which will be approved. A meeting will be held in the near future at which time a permanent board of directors will be named and plans made to either buy or build an elevator. Members of the present board of directors are Thor Sans, Herman Gentz, Adolph Schmidt, Alfred Kalbus and John Schook.

OHIO

Amanda, O.—The Huston Grain Co. sustained a small loss because of high winds recently.

Lima, O.—The Hiram Holdridge Co. sustained a small property loss because of high winds recently.

Sterling, O.—The Sterling Milling Co. reported damage sustained at its plant during recent high winds.

Willshire, O.—Benjamin Tickle succeeded L. Gagle as manager of the Willshire Co-operative Co. elevator.

Agosta, O.—F. J. Laubis & Son recently purchased a Eureka Two Air Grain Cleaner from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Troy, O.—A 200,000-bu. storage house is being constructed for Altmans Mills. A. Clemans Construction Co. has the contract.

Waynesville (R. R. 1), O.—The Roxanna Grain Co. has a new one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Urbana, O.—N. J. Laughlin, formerly of Cedarville, recently opened a feed and grain store here and is moving equipment purchased in Cedarville to his new location.

Wooster, O.—The Soya Processing Co. which is erecting a soybean processing plant here, is a new member of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

South Charleston, O.—William Hodge of Springfield has purchased the Charleston Mill, owned and operated by Mrs. C. N. Green, and formerly known as the Shough Mill. He took possession Apr. 1.

Bloomville, O.—C. N. Troyer of Gerber & Troyer, operators of the Shreve Milling Co., has purchased the Bloomville Flouring Mill and the company will operate both mills. Mr. Troyer is in charge of the local mill.

Dayton, O.—The Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has installed at the Montgomery County Farm Bureau a sheller, manlift, head drive, revolving screen cleaner, truck hoist, Kwik-Mix Mixer, an elevator, drives, motors and drags, all machinery furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Milford Center, O.—W. A. Harris, Toledo, has reopened the Brugler Mill and is prepared to give complete grinding and mill service. In addition he will manufacture flour and handle a complete line of feeds and supplements. Mr. Harris was formerly connected with the Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Delphos, O.—A group of representatives of about 40 elevator companies of northwestern Ohio along with representatives of feed mills and feed and coal dealers met here recently to discuss proposed organization of a credit bureau. A com'te was named to meet to draft plans for proceeding with the organization of the bureau.

Defiance, O.—Application of Glenn L. Miller of the Miller Feed Co. for a permit to occupy the old rubber company plant in Squire Avenue with an alfalfa mill has been refused by the city planning commission. Members of the board indicated a desire to protect existing industries in the vicinity from fire and dust that might arise from the mill prompted their refusal.

Plain City, O.—The Ray Latham & Son elevator has been sold to Latham & Nau, who will operate it in the future. Max Latham, one of the new owners, has been associated with his father, Walter, in an elevator company at Hayden. Ray Latham & Son also run the Unionville Center elevator. The elder Latham will continue in business at Unionville Center and his son has accepted a position with the McMillen Feed Co.

Circleville, O.—The Pickaway Grain Co. has purchased the coal and builders supply business of N. T. Weldon. Five lots have been bot from Mr. Weldon south of the company's elevator to be used for a coal yard and storage of supplies. Business will be under the management of Lawrence Warner, manager of the elevator.

Columbus, O.—Senate Bill 86 "Regulating inspection, construction, maintenance and repair of elevators," has been passed by the Senate Com'te and comes up for hearing in the Senate. This bill will eliminate the electric and hand-powered manlifts and the small freight elevators from the State Elevator Code, and will make permanent the ruling made by the State Industrial Commission last fall. The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n urges passage of the bill.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Eldean (Troy p.o.), O.—A salesman of the Webster Mfg. Co. was injured recently at the new plant here when, unfamiliar with the Humphreys endless belt type of elevator on which he rode, failed to get off and was carried over the top and thrown over the top, striking on his head on the concrete floor several floors below. He was removed to a hospital at Troy where his condition is reported as fair. This elevator was not the type of elevator which the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been fighting to retain.

Cedarville, O.—Frank Creswell has purchased the real estate and elevator equipment of the Cedarville Grain Co., operated by Messrs. R. E. McDaniels and N. J. Laughlin and will operate the remodeled elevator, handling all kinds of grain as well as grinding and mixing. In the transaction Mr. Laughlin takes over the equipment in Mr. Creswell's present plant and will move it to Urbana. Mr. McDaniels has accepted a position as assistant cashier in the Citizens National Bank in West Milton.

Columbus, O.—Senate Bill 178 governing itinerant merchants, has had hearings before the Senate Utilities Com'te, but at each hearing some amendment has been offered by parties whom the Bill will affect, and the Com'te has finally decided to postpone further hearings until a Bill can be drafted that will meet general favor. The Bill has had the opposition of the Farm Bureau, the Grange and gypsy truckers. An identical bill has been presented in the House of Representatives, H. B. 493, but action on the bill is not expected this session.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

TOLEDO LETTER

Toledo Board of Trade members are paying frequent visits to their fellow member, William E. Savage, who has been confined to his home for several days on account of illness.

Albert C. Hoffman, pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade and manager of the Sheets Elvtr. Co., made new records in the Toledo Board of Trade Bowling League. He rolled the highest single game and highest three-game total.

The 60th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held at Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, June 18-19-20, will open with a grain grading school on June 18, conducted by Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agri., Chicago. The regular meeting will convene at 10:30 a. m. June 19 with a banquet that evening at 6:30 o'clock, featured by orchestral music, floor show and dancing. Two of the speakers are Ray B. Bowden of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and J. Ralph Pickell, editor of the "Round-Up."—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Hardeman-King Co. had a small electrical damage loss some time in March.

Cement, Okla.—R. J. Jones has purchased the Cement Mill & Feed Store and is equipped to do custom grinding.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently instituted a cash and carry basis of business at its elevator and gas station.

Eufaula, Okla.—The Holbird Feed & Fuel Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire Jan. 16, is continuing in business and preparing to rebuild.

Alcorn (Billings p. o.), Okla.—The Feuquay Grain Co. reported its local plant and its elevator at Greenfield were both damaged recently by high winds.

MOISTURE TESTING Made Easy WITH THE NEW STEINLITE

Test for moisture as easily as operating a radio . . . in a mere fraction of the time required by other methods . . . that's what you can do with the new Steinlite.

This instrument gives exact and precise results on all grain, grain products and processed materials containing as high as 80% moisture.

Developed by renowned electrical engineers. The Steinlite operates on the electric capacitance principle. Used by leading elevators, mills and processors. Is compact, easily port-



able, and modernized in appearance. Saves an amazing amount of time and opens your door to new profits. Fully guaranteed. Ask for full description or a demonstration. Specify your cycles and voltage.

Write for catalog describing other moisture testers . . . scales, sieves, triers, grain treaters, weight per bushel testers, germinators and related equipment.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, INC.

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed
Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. is enlarging its mill. A second story is being added, improvements made to the frame office building, and a concrete vault built.

New Howe Scales have been installed by the following Oklahoma plants recently: W. B. Johnston Grain Co., Enid; Northeast Okla. R. R. Co., Miami; Tulsa Cotton Oil Co., Tulsa.

Guymon, Okla.—Fred Perry has been transferred by the Light Grain & Milling Co. from its elevator at Hooker to the management of the company's local plant, replacing John L. Till, who resigned.

Ames, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will build a 60,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed and ready for operation at harvest time. Contract for a modern concrete structure was let to A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Mrs. O. Colbert, widow of the late O. Colbert, owner and manager of the Colbert Feed Mills, whose recent death came as a great shock to his many friends, will continue to carry on the business.

Enid, Okla.—A one-day grain grading school will be conducted here May 2, with Howard N. Holmes, federal grain supervisor, in charge, and sponsored by the Enid Board of Trade in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, federal grain supervision, and the extension department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Marshall, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is constructing an 80,000 to 100,000-bu. wheat elevator here, to replace the 12,000-bu. structure used by the company for the last 35 years. R. E. Hughes, manager, stated the cost of the new plant will be from \$25,000 to \$26,000. The building will be of concrete with all modern equipment, including automatic scale, and is to be completed in time for harvest.

Clinton, Okla.—The Adair-Morton Grain Co. of Wichita, Kan., will construct a 50,000-bu. grain elevator on the Santa Fe track, with plans to build one or two concrete elevators here if Clinton proves to be a profitable storage and shipping point. A \$15,000 structure, built of sheet metal, will be the company's first elevator here. Ed. Adair revealed that his company plans to build a huge storage elevator soon and that either Wichita, Enid or Clinton will be selected for the location. He stated his company plans to boost its storage capacity approximately 2,000,000 bus. He added that work would start very soon on elevators here, at Cordell, Oakwood and Roosevelt.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Thornton, Wash.—The local elevator is being remodeled.

Yoncalla, Ore.—The Yoncalla Feed Store burned Mar. 20.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Merle Robinson has opened a grain office here.

LaCrosse, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., have given their office a new coat of paint.

Cle Elum, Wash.—Horace Thompson of the Thompson Milling Co. has installed a new electric-driven seed cleaner.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Frank Kessler and sons, Frank, Jr., and Leland, are manufacturing a chopped pea vine feed for stock.

Odessa, Wash.—It is reported that John Hemmerling has leased right-of-way for a private warehouse and elevator to be built during the summer.

Kennewick, Wash.—James B. Conroy, who for many years operated with the late Chas. B. Shoemaker the Kennewick Flour Mill, is dead. —F. K. H.

St. John, Wash.—The Inland Empire Milling Co.'s building has been rewired, all wiring and electrical outlets being brought up to standard requirements.

Wilbur, Wash.—Reuben Imler injured three fingers on one hand while doing some carpenter work at the Graingrowers Warehouse Co. The offices of the company are being remodeled.

Almira, Wash.—The office of the Almira Farmers Warehouse Co., of which E. M. Cardwell is manager, was wrecked by burglars the night of Mar. 17. Doors were pried off, the safe destroyed, and valuable papers and \$6,000 worth of checks were strewn over the floor among the debris. The thieves found only several dollars in change, an electric razor and some cigarettes for their trouble.

Wilbur, Wash.—Edward Reese and Elmer McCurtain of Spokane are conferring with local men relative to the manufacture of surplus wheat into power alcohol. They plan to install a \$60,000 distillery here.

Perrydale, Ore.—Herbert J. Elliott, who operated a feed and flour plant here for 40 years and one of the most prominent feed dealers of the Willamette, passed away at a convalescent hospital in Portland Mar. 18.

Odessa, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. will erect a grain elevator here, work starting in April. The structure will abut the present warehouse, on the east side of the building, according to announcement made by A. E. Scrupps, manager.

Brewster, Wash.—The Brewster Grange Supply Co. is constructing a 30 x 60 ft. frame warehouse near the site of its present building, to house the office and to be used for storage of the company's products. J. A. Rutledge is in charge of construction.

The Dalles, Ore.—John Will, manager of the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co., died suddenly Mar. 25 of a heart attack. His death followed closely that of Melvin Beer, former manager, whose place Mr. Will took when Mr. Beer died suddenly of a heart attack Jan. 12.

Balder (Thornton p. o.), Wash.—Rosalia Producers has purchased the Lee Lukins warehouses here and at Stoneham and McCoy. The company is planning construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator here, according to an announcement made by L. B. Martin, manager.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Harry K. Robbins, local hay and grain dealer, has purchased the old Morrison Kleinberg warehouse near the Northern Pacific depot from the Kenworthy Hay & Grain Co. of Tacoma and will take possession in a few weeks, moving his office and business there.

Portland, Ore.—The Lawrence Warehouse System has purchased the business of the Haslet Warehouse Co. in the Pacific Northwest. Robert Manning is in charge of operations in the Pacific Northwest for the Lawrence Co. Hal Wood, manager of the local office of Haslet, has moved to California.

Odessa, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. will erect a wood-cribbed grain elevator, 48 x 48 ft., 75 ft. high, with 120,000-bu. capacity, to replace its elevator burned Aug. 22, 1938, and a sack warehouse 60 x 140 ft., capacity 100,000 bus., constructed of wood with a corrugated iron roof, to replace warehouse which collapsed in 1936.

Portland, Ore.—Hugh Martin, who for the past two years has operated the Hugh Martin Grain Co. here, which he has dissolved, was appointed representative of the sec'y of agriculture in the Northwest in charge of F. S. C. operations. He succeeds Arch Ryer, who resigned to go with the C. C. C. Mr. Martin was with Kerr Gifford & Co. for many years prior to operating the Hugh Martin Grain Co.

Olympia, Wash.—House Bill 521, of interest to Washington grain dealers, was signed by the governor Mar. 16. Section 1 of the bill follows: "In any case where buildings, structures or improvements are held in separate ownership from the fee as a part of which they have been assessed for the purpose of taxation, any person desiring to pay separately the tax upon the buildings, structures or improvements may do so under the provisions of this act."

Walla Walla, Wash.—Carl Roe, for 28 years with Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., retired as manager of the company Apr. 1. He was succeeded by Eugene K. Farr, who has been in the company's local office since last June. Mr. Roe has been district manager for the company for 21 years. Mr. Farr has been associated with the company for 5½ years, in Portland and in Colfax prior to coming to Walla Walla. Mr. Roe will spend his time on a stock ranch 25 miles northeast of Enterprise, in which he has a substantial interest.

Olympia, Wash.—H. B. 135, the new Commission Merchants Law, has been signed by the Governor. Section 23 requires liability and property damage insurance on trucks used by licensees. Section 33 amends the present law in regard to deductions by licensees from farmers on account of quality, by requiring that notice of such deductions be made "within five (5) days of the date of receipt of such goods at the point where the condition on which claim is made became apparent." The law becomes effective June 9, 1939.

Seattle, Wash.—Floyd Oles, for 10 years manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., formerly the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, resigned recently, to take effect Apr. 1, if possible. Mr. Oles has been manager of the Washington Produce Shippers Ass'n also and a desire to give more time to that organization prompted his resignation.

South Bend, Wash.—Neighbors of the Eureka Shell Co. plant at Water and Kendrick Sts. have presented a signed petition to the city council, protesting against the odor, dust and unsanitary condition of the oyster shell processing plant. Action on the matter was postponed, a report having been made that the plant contemplated moving. The matter was referred to the health and police com'te for investigation. More than 400 tons of shell flour fertilizer is to be used by county farmers under the U. S. soil conservation program.

Spokane, Wash.—State Bill No. 113 has been amended as follows: "(d) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of buying wheat, oats and barley, but not including any manufactured or processed products thereof, and selling the same at wholesale, the tax herein imposed shall be equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of one one-hundredth of one per cent." It was formerly one twentieth of one per cent. Ted Brasch, sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., negotiated the amendment on the Senate floor.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fredericksburg, Pa.—The old Grim grist mill, built 90 years ago, has been razed. The water wheel, used to "generate" grinding power, was taken out of position at the mill site.

Farrell, Pa.—Explosion of a gasoline stove in the living quarters of three employees of the J. B. Roux feed mill, located in the rear of the mill, Mar. 12, caused the death of the men, Arthur J. Case, 29; his brother, Raymond L. Case, 21, and Robert T. Keyes, 24, all of Ashtabula, O.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John Y. Scott will file exceptions in the chain store tax case showing what he says are errors in Judge William M. Hargest's ruling which he declared the law a violation of the constitutional requirement that taxes be uniform on all classes. The state collected almost \$500,000 on the tax before it was enjoined by the court by the original suit and this money is held in the treasury to await outcome of the appeal.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wilmot, S. D.—The M. M. Lang elevator has been purchased by the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co. Carl P. Simenson is local manager.

Greenway, S. D.—New equipment is being installed at the Weller Cereal factory here. The company manufactures puffed wheat, corn, rice and millet products.

Oldham, S. D.—A protest against a ruling by Attorney General Leo Temmey regarding the tractor fuel law has been filed by the Tri-County Grain Ass'n.

Oldham, S. D.—Incorporation proceedings have been completed by local farmers for a Farmers Co-operative Grain Elevator to be established here. A successful culmination of the project in the near future is indicated.

Aberdeen, S. D.—H. L. Wickre, local manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. for the last 10 years, has been transferred to Chicago as manager of the firm's sales office there, and J. R. Werlinger, Jr., will become local manager. Mr. Werlinger has been assistant manager of the local office.

Blunt, S. D.—The National Atlas Elevator Co. held open house here the afternoon of Mar. 15, when Neil P. Brennan of Tri-State Mills, Rapid City; Ben Mostrom of the Winter Seed House, Huron; W. F. Lytle, Huron, and Ted R. Schultz, local elevator manager, conducted demonstrations on seeds and feeds suitable to the needs of the vicinity.

Nunda, S. D.—An effort is being made to organize and operate a farmers co-operative elevator here. A temporary board appointed to promote the plan includes Roy Clark, chairman; Oscar Olson, A. B. Renaas, sec'y-treas.; Porter Pederson, Tony Manthey, Paul Eggerbraaten and Roy Brazell. The group contemplates purchase of elevator property here owned by an Omaha bank, and which has been closed for some time.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Among laws of interest to farmers' elevators of this state, passed by the 26th session of the South Dakota legislature and effective July 1, is the following: H. B. 78 amends Workmen's Compensation Act to increase from \$100 to \$200 each, the medicinal and hospitalization allowance granted under the act, and extends from 12 to 20 weeks the period for which payment of these expenses will be made. The effect of this amendment will undoubtedly be to increase the premium rates charged by insurance companies writing workmen's compensation insurance.

SOUTHEAST

Wadesboro, N. C.—The Allen Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader, motor driven.

Richmond, Va.—Lawson Cook has been transferred by the Majestic Flour Mill from manager of the company's Aurora, N. D., plant to a similar position in the local mill.

Valdosta, Ga.—Fire in the Nat Smith Tobacco Warehouse the night of Mar. 11 threatened to destroy 25,000 bus. of corn stored there and owned by the Valdosta Milling Co. The amount of damage to the grain has not been determined.

Greenville, Miss.—Work is under way enlarging the corn meal mill of the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. plant here, to four times its present capacity of 150 bbls. per day. The company completed its present large new elevator last November, the largest on the Mississippi south of St. Louis, and equipped to handle all varieties of grains.

Huntington, W. Va.—Gwinn Bros. & Co., recently celebrated the golden anniversary of their starting in the milling business at Huntington, W. Va., with a 100-brl. mill. The growth of their business has made it necessary to increase the capacity of the plant until now it is turning out over 500 brls. of flour daily. The plant has been owned throughout the half century of its continuous operation by its present owners. All of President D. B. Gwinn's brothers are deceased. The mill foreman and the head engineer have been with this old firm throughout its entire existence.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Kirtrell Grain Co. plant was damaged by fire Mar. 18, the blaze started by an overheated motor.

Columbia, Tenn.—Fire destroyed the shuck and hay shed, corn sheller, barn and garage of the Maury Milling Co. Mar. 27.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Thirty new motors, with a combined horsepower of 400 will be installed by the Dunlop Milling Co. by May 1 as a part of the company's electrification program. The electric power replaces steam power installed in 1907 after the old mill burned.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis plant of the Happy Feed Mills was badly damaged by fire Mar. 22 and operations stopped for several days as a result of the fire. The fire presumably originated from a hot bearing in the mixing department and was carried by a chute to several floors.

TEXAS

Follett, Tex.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Follett has installed a new feed mill.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The J. C. Hunt Grain Co. will rebuild its feed mill which burned, recently, on the same day that Mr. Hunt passed away.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Dimmitt Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, C. W. Boothe, Dan Boothe, Truett Boothe.

Hempstead, Tex.—The Hempstead Implement & Feed Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$5,100; incorporators, L. L. King, A. A. Corry, Arlee King.

Beaumont, Tex.—Beaumont Grain Co.'s branch office was damaged by fire early the morning of Mar. 18. The loss included a quantity of grain stored in the building.

Gainesville, Tex.—The Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co. will install a modern cereal laboratory at its plant. J. D. Canon, who has served as chemist for several other Texas mills, will be in charge.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The directors of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has selected Fort Worth again as the Convention City to hold their 42nd annual convention May 12 and 13 at Hotel Texas.

Greenville, Tex.—Contract for the additional grain storage unit at the International Milling Co.'s local plant was let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. and excavation work has started. C. C. Lee is manager of the plant.

Kerens, Tex.—R. D. Owen, operator of the Kerens Cotton Oil Co., has installed a modern feed and grist mill at the oil plant, and is now equipped to process all kinds of feed as well as grind corn meal. The road has been graveled around the mill, permitting easy access to the plant.

Springlake, Tex.—H. M. Packard is building a 125-bbl. flour mill here. The building will be three stories and basement, entire structure to be 28x96 ft. with the ware room in front, 28x48, constructed of cement blocks, the rest of the building to be of iron. Approximate cost will be \$15,000. The mill is expected to be in operation by early fall.

Hamilton, Tex.—F. A. Duke, 62, connected with the Hamilton Mill & Elvtr. Co. and widely known in this territory among the grain and milling trade, died in a Caldwell, Ida., hospital recently. Interment was at Fort Worth. He was once associated with the Wieser milling interests, being manager of the Dublin Mills, Inc., until the property was sold to its present owners.

WISCONSIN

La Crosse, Wis.—J. Harry Miller, 50, president and treasurer of the Joseph Miller Co., died Mar. 20 in Los Angeles, Calif.

Racine, Wis.—Frank D. Case, 82, associated with the milling business here for more than 50 years, died Mar. 23 of a heart attack.—H. C. B.

Milford (Lake Mills p.o.), Wis.—Eugene W. Hooper, 79, operator of a flour mill established here by his father, died April 2 at his home.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—It was announced recently that, if efforts to lease the Spencer Kellogg elevator here to some other company fail, the present owners undoubtedly will reopen it themselves before fall.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Floyd Bauer and Joseph Bauer, Jr., who have conducted a coal and feed elevator for the last six years, have announced the opening of a market to purchase malting barley.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Charles W. Peacock, chairman of the grain commission, in an address before the Rotary club, declared that the grain industry brings to Superior each year about \$1,150,000 in wages, taxes and thru other channels.—H. C. B.

Rochester, Wis.—A charge of dynamite mysteriously planted under the mill wall of the Rochester grist mill exploded the night of Mar. 20, wrecking the portion of the mill extending over the mill race. The plant had been recently reopened by Henry Davis, of Waterford, after having been closed for 18 months. The old stone dam, built more than 75 years ago, long a subject of controversy between owners of the mill and landowners in the big territory north of the dam, who claim it has caused the Fox River to flood their land, was not damaged. Thirty years ago an attempt was made to dynamite the dam, with little damage resulting at that time.

Madison, Wis.—Altho pickets have been withdrawn in Wisconsin where such action violates the provisions of the newly enacted labor disputes statute, organized labor has announced that it will subject the new law to a court test at an early date. The measure, which became law with its official publication Mar. 31, provides that "it shall be unlawful for anyone to picket or induce to picket the establishment, employees, supply or delivery vehicles, or customers of anyone engaged in business, or to interfere with his business, or interfere with any person or persons desiring to transact or transacting business with him, when no labor dispute exists between such employer and his employee or their representatives." The new statute defines a labor dispute as a controversy between an employer and a majority of his employees in a collective bargaining unit.—H. C. B.

Edgerton, Wis.—Frank McCall is the new manager of the Edgerton Farmers Warehouse which carries a complete line of feed and seed.—H. C. B.

Wausau, Wis.—The Wausau Feed & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators are C. K. Metzger, Dorothy Metzger and Fred W. Genrich.

Denmark, Wis.—Burglars entered the Denmark Equity Elevator the night of Apr. 3, blew the safe and escaped with \$600. Earl Ryder is manager of the elevator.—H. C. B.

Arkansas, Wis.—The old Arkansas grist mill, idle since last July after running day and night for 78 years, has been reopened by Harry Hill of Durand following installation of new machinery.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Central Grain & Hardware Stores will open a grain, feed and hardware business in Milwaukee.

The rate of interest for this month of April has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

In describing the new storage annex of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. at Milwaukee in Journal for Feb. 8 we neglected to say it was designed by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Whether a personal property tax or a state occupational tax should be levied on the barley and malt stocks of breweries has been taken under advisement by Circuit Judge John C. Kleczka. The Schlitz and Pabst breweries, which paid a total of \$33,000 in personal property taxes, contend that the occupational tax should be levied.

E. S. Terry was re-elected president of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange Apr. 3. E. H. Hiemke was re-elected first vice-pres.; W. C. Holstein, second vice-pres., and H. A. Plumb, sec'y and treas. Named for a three year term as directors were Chas. F. Coughlin, E. J. Koppelkam and Walter R. Vye. Members of the board of arbitration for a two year term are John H. Haertel and Roy G. Leistikow. Members of the board of appeals are E. La-Budde, O. R. Sickert and H. M. Stratton.

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Wyo.—House Bill 223 requiring all itinerant merchants to apply to the state board of equalization for licenses which will cost \$10 per year has been signed by the governor. An indemnity bond of \$500 also must be posted with the board. The Wyoming legislature, however, killed the chain store tax bill.

Invoiced Shipments Higher than Inspected

Harry L. Brown, acting sec'y of agriculture, has published findings that the Scott County Milling Co., of Sikeston, Mo., invoiced grain sold as of a higher grade than the official inspection.

On a contract for No. 3 white oats, 400 sacks of No. 4 mixed oats were shipped from Sikeston to the Putnam Lumber Co., Cross City, Fla.

On a contract for No. 2 yellow corn, car M. P. 90240 was shipped with No. 3 yellow to Jackson, Miss.

A shipment of 25 sacks of oats from Sikeston to the Acme Feed & Fuel Co., Montgomery, Ala., was invoiced as No. 2 white and graded officially No. 3 bright, white oats.

The Scott County Milling Co. did not send any certificates of grade nor otherwise advise the other interested parties that the grade of the oats and corn which it shipped was different from the grade of such grain which was disclosed in its contracts and invoices.

When the Federal Communications Commission conducts an investigation of the telephone industry and refuses to hear evidence on behalf of the company, denies the right of cross-examination and broadcasts a report adverse to the company made by one of its commissioners, who has heard only one side of the case, it has destroyed its own value as a public agency.

Improved Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner

The corn picking machines now used by many farmers take with the ears considerable husk, which finds its way thru the sheller and into the corn and cob separator.

To obviate clogging of the rolling screen corn cleaner, a separator has been designed without an internal shaft or spiders around which the husks can wrap themselves. As shown in the engraving herewith, the interior is clear except for the small feeders that take the material toward the end. The result is that all the corn is saved, none passing out along with the husks and cobs to the cob pile.

The frame is of hardwood, and the screen of perforated steel, moving on roller bearings very slowly by the roller chain drive. The machine may be driven by individual electric motor or by belt, and it is made in different sizes by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Corn has not been grading so high during the first half of March. For the entire period Dec. 1 to Mar. 15, 19 per cent graded No. 1 and only 6 per cent during the first half of March, at representative markets. The percentage of No. 3 increased, having been 28 for the entire period and 41 per cent for the first half of March, as reported by the U.S.D.A. Very little is No. 5, and only 1 per cent sample grade.

Co-operation Between Superintendent and Weighmaster

By M. H. LADD, Chief Weighmaster, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, before Society of Grain Elevator Supts. of N. A.

The subject has been discussed at previous meetings, but it is of such vital importance to all of us in the grain trade that many of the principal items will bear repetition.

All realize, of course, the importance of accurate weighing, without which no grain handling plant can be operated efficiently and economically. The grain weighmasters at all of the principal markets are fully aware of the importance of accurate weighing, and are making every effort to eliminate, so far as possible, errors and inaccuracies, and they have made wonderful strides in this direction. Scales and grain handling equipment, as well as weighing methods, have constantly improved, and these improvements will probably continue so long as grain is weighed.

The terminal grain weighmasters as well as the scale men hold annual meetings. Our problems are thoroughly discussed and much good is accomplished through the exchange of ideas. It is our constant aim to insure reliable weights to the shipper, the processor and the consumer of grain and grain products.

The elevator superintendents and the weighmasters have one objective in common, and that

is "accurate weights." To attain this objective the elevator operators and the weighing agencies must co-operate to the fullest extent.

One of the most important factors in this plan is good housekeeping. No machine (and that includes the scales on which grain is weighed) will function properly and give accurate results if not kept clean. Dirt is one of the worst enemies of dependable weighs, and no scale will operate correctly if the vital parts are filled with grain dust. Let me urge that you keep your scales clean at all times and not wait for the scale inspector to tell you that they are dirty. This applies to all scales used in weighing grain, whether they be car capacity hopper, R.R. track or small sacking scales.

The equipment for handling grain between car and hopper scale, legs, boots and spouts must be grain tight, otherwise there is certain to be a loss of grain. This calls for frequent and careful inspections.

Then comes the equally important matter of recording the weights accurately and correctly; consequently, only reliable men should be assigned to this work. Fortunately, all modern grain scales are equipped with type recording attachments to the beam, which reduces the possibility of error in reading the beam. Nevertheless there is still opportunity for error, and extreme care should be exercised in selecting the man for this work.

In Kansas alone 8,214,554 bus. of wheat are covered by 7,091 C.C.C. loans. Of this total, 2,806 are loans on farm-stored wheat, which will mature on May 31. A total of \$1,843,635 has been loaned on 3,366,610 bus. of farm-stored wheat. Warehouse storage loans number 4,285 for \$3,115,730 on 4,847,944 bus. of wheat. The warehouse storage loans mature seven months from the date of the loan. Inspection of the wheat in storage in Kansas on 2,806 farms during December and January showed that only 55 bins had suffered damage. Subsequent re-inspections have revealed that in 50 of the bins, the damaged wheat was successfully reconditioned. In all of the cases in which damage was reported, weevils were the cause.

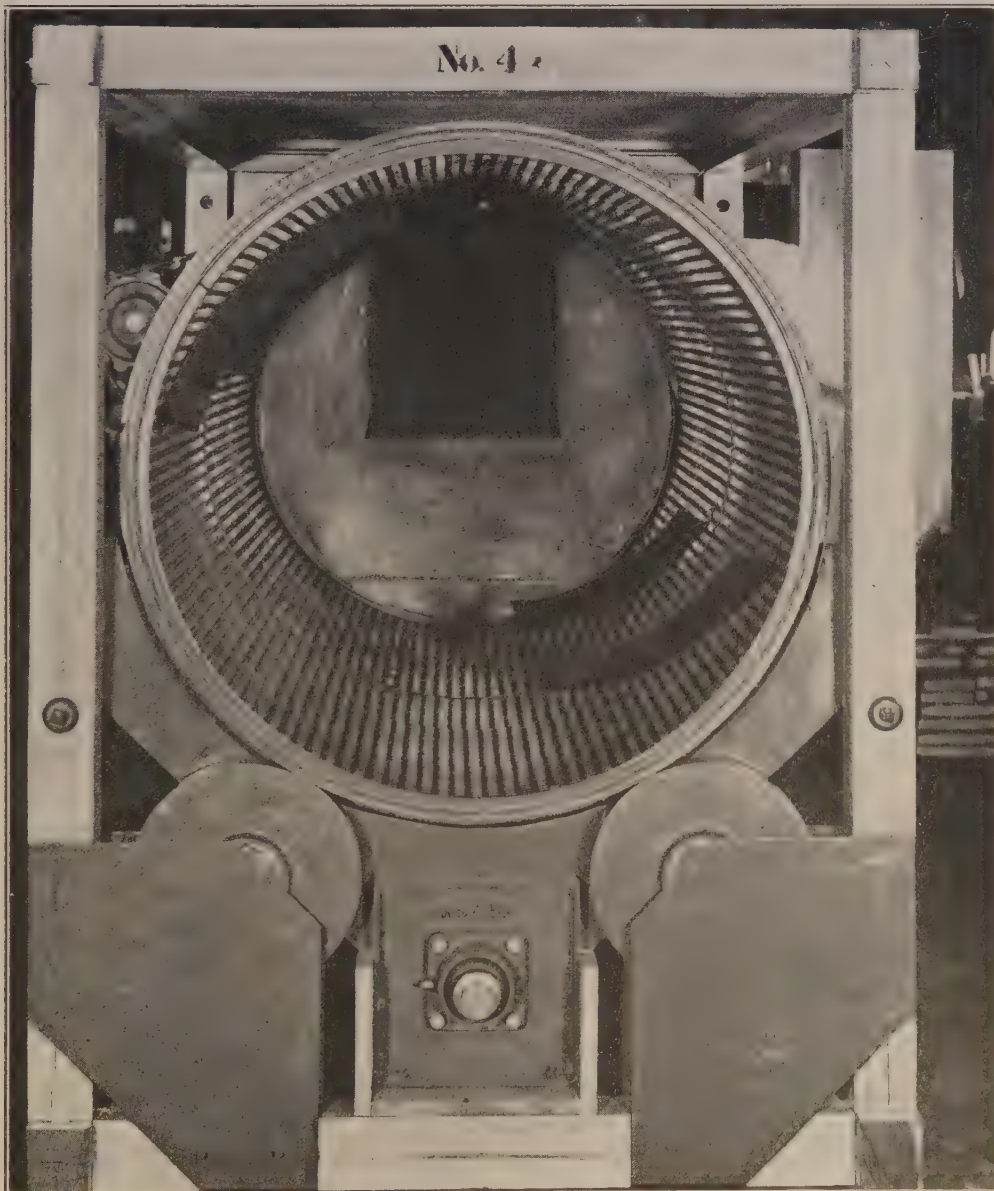
Books Received

LIGHTNING and High Voltage Surges contains news reports for 10 years past interestingly relating how lightning entered the building in each case and the amount of the property damage. Paper, 24 pages, the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA Corn Performance Tests, 1938, conducted by the agronomy department of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station compares dent corn hybrids and varieties from all sources. Seeds used of private hybrids were taken by a representative of the experiment station sampling the stock in the warehouse. Yields varied greatly, from 90 to 115 bus. per acre. A mimeograph of 31 pages, Purdue Exp. Sta., Lafayette, Ind.

SMUTS OF CEREAL AND FORAGE CROPS in Kansas and Their Control, title bulletin 279 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It describes smut diseases attacking important cereal and forage crops grown in Kansas, and gives the common methods for control. Fungicidal dust treatments are described, and one section deals with the effect of smut fungi on livestock. Free on application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

THE DUAL-CLONE Dust Collector is the product of 58 years accumulated practical experience in the difficult subject of dust collection engineering. So little literature is available on this complicated problem this interesting pamphlet is welcomed for its information on the principles governing the design and operation of dust collectors. This illustrated pamphlet with its authoritative engineering data should be in the library of every grain elevator builder. Copies may be obtained from the Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



The Sidney Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner has been Improved.

Field Seeds

Seattle Wash.—Mr. Hatz of the Portland Seed Co. has been transferred to Seattle.

Woodbine, Ia.—Glenn Robinson is manager of a new seed store handling hybrid corn.

Columbus, O.—The Livingston Seed Co. has recently doubled the size of its retail store.

Jackson, Ky.—Ben Strong has opened a seed store with a full stock of tested farm seed.

Hartley, Ia.—A seed and feed business has been established here by Vern Donnenwerth and Jack Zaiser.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Leon Rudnick has opened Rudnick's Quality Market with a stock of seeds, flour and feeds.—H. C. B.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Seeds and feeds will be handled by the Farmers Feed & Supply Co., recently incorporated by Jas. A., A. M. and J. J. Quinn.

Quincy, Ill.—While despondent over ill health Roy Keller took his own life Mar. 13 with a gun while in a hospital. He was manager of the seed department of Geo. Keller & Sons.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Seed, feed and fertilizer will be handled in a store just opened by Lewis Gobble, formerly in the employ of his brother, Clyde Gobble, operating the Bradley Supply Co.

Perham, Minn.—Ernest Panter, who has been manager of the Peterson-Biddick Co.'s feed and seed store, purchased the stock and will conduct the business in the future under his own name.

Fort Collins, Colo.—The seed laboratory maintained for 22 years at the state college was closed Apr. 1 for lack of funds. Analyst Anna M. Lute will be transferred to the experiment station staff for research, on federal funds.

Weslaco, Tex.—Ellis-Weber Seeds, Inc., has succeeded Associated Seeds in the Valley and will distribute at a number of points with Weslaco as headquarters. Associated Seeds is assembling all its Texas business at San Antonio.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Bailey Seed Co. is erecting a building with twice the floor space of the burned structure, which was two stories high. The new plant will be one story and basement and of brick and steel construction.—P. J. P.

Ravenden, Ark.—Jack Gabbard, a seed peddler, pleading guilty to a charge of offering untested soybean seed for sale for planting purposes, in violation of the Pure Seed Act, was fined \$10 and costs in Justice of the Peace W. H. Kelly's court on March 28.

Madison, Wis.—The Thomson bill to provide for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction and equipping of a seed house for the cleaning and processing of farm seeds developed at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture was introduced in the state assembly.—H. C. B.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Columbus, Wis.—John Claycomb of Normal, Ill., has been made manager of the local branch of the Michael-Leonard Seed Co.

Lafayette, Ind.—Valuable data for corn growers is contained in "1938 Indiana Corn Performance Tests" by Purdue University. Agricultural Experiment Station, giving the yield, per cent lodged, per cent of damaged kernels, moisture and number of ears per 100 plants for about 100 varieties of hybrid and open pollinated corn at 9 locations in the state.

At Minneapolis and Duluth this week, trading in flax options has amounted to 15,000 to 20,000 bus. per day. The trading has largely developed as a result of hedging pressure from California and from prospective growers in the Northwest. The demand for seed flax continues to be very active but it is difficult to find supplies.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa State College will test 10 varieties of oats in 29 counties in 1939. Uniform nursery sowings will be made with the following varieties of oats: Iowa 103, Hancock, Iowa 105, Boone, Gopher, Marion, Columbia, Fulghum, C. I. 3500 and C. I. 3502. Each variety will be planted four times in a plot so that yields can be weighed with reasonably accurate results.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Plant Board has canceled the seed permits of J. B. Lucas, Franklin, Ky., thus barring further shipments. Action was taken after the finding of shipments of lespedeza seed to Des-Arc, DeWitt and Magazine which were grossly misbranded as to weed seed content. One of the shipments also contained illegal amounts of dodder, a noxious weed.

Lansing, Mich.—More acres of alfalfa seed were cut in 1938 in Michigan than in any other state, but the yield was the lowest of any of the important seed-growing states. As a result, production was less from the 69,000 acres harvested than from the 43,000 acres cut in 1937. The Michigan acreage cut for clover seed was 250 per cent larger than in 1937.—Michigan Dept. of Agriculture.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, except where otherwise indicated were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago	.....	1,000	37,000	7,000
Duluth	852	2,023	82,405	.....
Ft. William	3,647	652	5,125	5,018
Superior	926	.....	57,646	.....
KAIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	54,600	117,600	72,800	99,400
Galveston	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	28,600	18,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	72,800	44,800	102,000	69,600
St. Louis	9,800	15,400	5,600	4,200

CLOVER				
Milwaukee lbs.	209,430	40,385	1,274,500	958,565
Chicago, lbs.	1,520,000	818,000	1,261,000	530,000

TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	942,000	591,000	1,531,000	987,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	392,935	150,345	569,979	538,905

SOYBEANS				
Baltimore	10,140	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	753,000	350,000	528,000	221,000
Indianapolis	1,500	16,800	1,500	16,800
St. Louis	52,200	132,800	11,200	6,400
Toledo	133,500	129,000	14,610	.....
Omaha	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	16,000	.....	.....	.....

CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	22,400	65,800	7,000	64,400
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,400	1,400	4,800	2,400

Milford, Ill.—We are planning to build a 75,000-bu. shelled corn elevator for hybrid seed corn and seed grading plant this summer. We have been in the hybrid seed business for the past five years and the increase in our business requires more room than we now have in our present plant of 48x196 ft.—A. F. Crow, Crow's Hybrid Corn Co.

Greeley, Colo.—Elevator operators, millers and county agents met here Mar. 17 in a movement to standardize the wheat varieties grown in northern Colorado. So many mixtures are grown the crop does not command the best price in the markets. The college report on tests showed Thatcher yielding 42.1 bus. to the acre as compared with 40 bus. for Komar, 33.3 bus. for Ceres and 29.7 bus. for Marquis.

Weed eradication conferences of county weed commissioners, county supervisors and county agents, under the sponsorship of Iowa State College and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have been held in Iowa at the following towns: April 3, Red Oak; April 4, Chariton; April 5, Fairfield; April 6, Cedar Rapids; April 7, West Union; April 12, Denison; April 12, Spencer; April 13, Mason City, and April 14, Ames.

Korean lespedeza, one of the newest numbers of the legume family to be introduced into Indiana, has had a meteoric rise in popularity and a rapid extension in acreage not exceeded by any other crop in a given period of time, according to observations of the Agronomy Department of Purdue University. The abundant supply and low price of Korean lespedeza seed available this year is expected to result in the largest acreage seeded to this crop on record. Indiana seed supplies are in the southern part of the Hoosier State where the crop is most extensively grown and best adapted.

Planters are cautioned against salesmen offering to sell some new and wonderful "hybrid" oats for seed. Dr. D. K. Hayes, chief, agronomy division of the University of Minnesota, urges growers not to be misled by extravagant claims for so-called "hybrid" oats. The oat plant is self-pollinated and therefore one variety does not easily cross with another. We will never have oat hybrids in the same way we now have corn hybrids. As new varieties are proved to be adapted for Minnesota, we will be glad to recommend them; but in the meantime buy good seed or pure adapted varieties and you will have a much surer crop.

Double Profits From HOOSIER-CROST HYBRIDS

A PROFITABLE DEALER DISCOUNT
INCREASED VOLUME AND IMPROVED QUALITY
CORN OVER THE SCALES SELL
HOOSIER-CROST HYBRIDS

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS
KENTLAND, INDIANA

We are in the market for
all kinds of

FARM SEEDS

Send samples for highest bid
to our nearest office:

SIoux CITY, IA. IOWA CITY, IA.
NORFOLK, NEB. MANKATO, MINN.
SIoux FALLS, S. D. CARROLL, IA.
BILLINGS, MONT.

MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.
formerly Sioux City Seed Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A constitution and by-laws were adopted by the Utah State Seed Council at a meeting here Mar. 24. Another meeting will be held soon to elect officers and consider seed trade problems.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. K. Wills of this city died Apr. 1 in the office of a seedsman at Dayton, Tenn., of a heart attack. For 21 years he had traveled Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Ohio for the Michael-Leonard Seed Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A closed shop contract with the Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co. has been signed for the Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers Local 19184, A.F.L. Wage increases of seven cents an hour, vacation with pay and improved working conditions were given.—G.E.T.

Forty years of selection has enabled University of Illinois plant breeders to develop a corn carrying double the protein content of standard varieties. Already sufficiently high in protein, this corn need not be reinforced with protein concentrates in the feed lot, according to authorities.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. plans early construction of a 24x30 ft. addition on the west end of its elevator to house the seed department. Into the one-story addition will be moved the company's cleaner, says Mgr. Walter Penrod. A few weeks ago, at its annual meeting, the company ceremoniously burned its old mortgage. Relieved of debt, its road lies clear ahead.

Memphis, Tenn.—At a meeting here of the legislative com'te of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Mar. 11 plans were made to prevent the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from buying legumes in Oregon, shipping same on land grant rail rates (about half regular rates), and distributing or selling same on credit terms against compliance credits, to consumers or producers at destinations in consuming territories, at cost, under Section 10, Southern Region Bulletin 201, as amended. There are many seedsmen in the southeastern states and elsewhere, who would be badly crippled financially, if not actually forced into bankruptcy, should the plans of the A.A.A. be carried out.

Nebraska Improvement Ass'n Re-Elects Ellick

Election of officers at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n in Omaha, Mar. 21, continued A. G. Ellick, attorney, as president. Harry Dickinson was made vice-president; Fred E. Siefer continued as sec'y, and Ray R. Ridge continued as treas. All are residents of Omaha.

Ellick and Dickinson serve on the executive com'te, with R. L. Welsh, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange; Harry R. Clark, chief inspector for the Grain Exchange; D. L. Gross, Lincoln, extension agronomist; A. L. Johnson, Crete, Crete Mills, and F. D. Keim, Lincoln, chairman of the agronomy department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

In opening the meeting, President Ellick reviewed the purpose of the organization, which is to improve the quality of Nebraska grown grains.

SEC'Y SIEFER, in his annual report, said that wheat test plots have been planted in Sheridan, Box Butte, Kimball, Cheyenne, Deuel, Perkins, Keith, Redwillow, Phelps, Clay, Hamilton, York, Polk, Thayer, Fillmore, Jefferson, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Richardson and Pawnee Counties. Special milling and baking tests have been conducted on Iobred, Nebred, Chiefkan, and Cheyenne wheats.

A survey of grading factors in wheat received at Omaha, he said, shows that 4,623 carloads, or 7.8% of the total receipts in the eight years, 1931-38, contained an average of 2.3% rye. A slight increase in the volume of rye-mixed wheat has been recorded in the last three years.

The number of cars of wheat received that

graded smutty has declined from 11% in 1931 to less than 1% in 1938, said Sec'y Siefer, attributing this improvement to elimination of smut thru seed treatment.

Soybeans are commanding increasing interest in Nebraska, he added, since processing plants have been established at Omaha and Fremont.

Seed Meeting at Springfield, Ill.

To inspect the elaborate seed testing equipment in the state laboratory at Springfield, Ill., L. A. Moore, superintendent of the division of plant industry, invited those interested in better seeds to make Mar. 9 a visiting day, and over 100 from all parts of the country were present.

Dr. R. H. Porter of Iowa State College delivered an interesting illustrated address on his research on hard seeds.

Mr. Moore acted as toastmaster at a banquet in the evening at the Leland Hotel, where talks were made by J. H. Lloyd, director of the division of plant industry; Leonard Condon of Rockford, Earl Sieveking of Bloomington and Ed Mangelsdorf of St. Louis.

Many seed analysts were in attendance from outside the state.

Nebred, Nebraska's New Wheat

Nebred, a new Nebraska wheat which gives considerable promise, is the result of many years of painstaking experimental work at the University of Nebraska college of agriculture.

Only the plant breeder understands, perhaps, how complicated it is to produce a wheat that is high yielding, resistant to smut, rust and drouth, and one which will meet the millers' as well as the bakers' requirements. A plant breeder may develop one good characteristic and lose another.

Nebred had its beginning in 1923 when a quarter acre field of Turkey wheat (So. Dak. 144 CI 3684) inoculated with stinking smut was planted. The growing wheat was then inoculated with 10 different forms of stem rust which had occurred in Nebraska. As a result heavy epidemics of both smut and rust developed. Plants free from smut and relatively free from stem rust were selected as foundation mother plants by Dr. T. A. Kiesselbach and Arthur Anderson. In the succeeding years these selections were inoculated with bunt and only the resistant ones were continued.

Nebred was grown under the station number, Nebraska 1063, until last fall when it was given the name "Nebred." In the cooperative wheat improvement program, Nebred has been tested in the central district or stations in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In these tests it has been one of the highest yielding varieties at all stations.

Nebred was selected chiefly for resistance to bunt. It is one of the most resistant varieties to all forms of bunt. In 52 different tests during 1932 to 1937 Nebred only had 2 per cent bunt infection compared to 45.1 per cent for Kharkof. While Nebred is not considered resistant to stem rust it seems to produce a fairly good crop of grain in the presence of rust.

Nebred will meet with favor among the milling and baking industries. Dr. M. J. Blish, chief chemist of the Nebraska Experiment Station, makes the following statement about Nebred wheat: "Laboratory tests thus far conducted with Nebred have shown every indication that this wheat has excellent industrial utility. In the terms of flour yield, color, and ash content, its milling properties appear to rate among the best. No serious defects in baking properties have as yet been disclosed. Nebred flour has good absorption and gives loaves that

are distinctly superior from the standpoint of volume and of both external and internal loaf properties.

Iowa Elevators Will Clean Seed

John Standen, extension plant pathologist of Iowa State College, reports that 25 elevators and other agencies offered seed cleaning and treating services in Iowa last year.

Many more elevators are planning to treat seed grain this year.

Grasses and Temperatures

It has been discovered that blue grass thrives at a 40-degree temperature and stops growing at 80 degrees, while Bermuda grass peters out at 40 degrees, but grows at 100 degrees.

The foregoing was learned in a 3-year study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Missouri experiment station and will explain why blue grass lawns and pastures are rather deplorable sights in the torrid season.

As to orchard grass the department reports that it made its best above-ground growth at air temperatures of 70 degrees, grew slowly at 80 degrees and stopped at 100 degrees. Orchard grass roots grew best when the air and soil were 60 to 70 degrees, but continued growth at 80 degrees in the lower levels—8 to 16 inches. This explains why orchard grass will grow farther south than blue grass. Altho blue grass makes good herbage growth at a higher temperature than orchard grass, its root growth is stopped by even moderately high soil temperature, the department adds.

Soybean grading will pass from the jurisdiction of one branch of the Department of Agriculture to another if Congress approves the suggestion by Sec'y Wallace that the grades be placed under the official grain standards which are administered by the federal grain supervision.

Stollers Seeds Grow

Ohio Red, Mammoth, Alsike & Sweet Clovers. Affidavit, Grimm & Common Clovers. All Leading Varieties of Soybeans.

STOLLERS SEED HOUSE
PAULDING, OHIO

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

FUNK'S FAMOUS 'G' HYBRIDS

Outstanding Performance Across the Corn Belt

We Buy and Sell FARM SEEDS

Not connected with any firm of similar name

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

A Bad Lot of Seed

Twenty-nine bags of pasture mixed, intercepted at West Memphis, Ark., were found by John E. Casey, the Arkansas Plant Board's seed analyst, to contain 34% of waste matter, 13% of which was weed seed. The remainder consisted of Kobe lespedeza (38%), Korean lespedeza (26%) and serica (2%); 48% of the Kobe and 33% of the Korean seed were dead.

Dodder was present at the rate of over 5,000 dodder seeds per pound of the mixture. The seeds came from the Largen Lespedeza Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., and had been sold to Arkansas farmers for \$3.75 per hundred pounds, undelivered.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector.

New Iowa Hybrids

By R. C. ECKHARDT, U. S. D. A. corn breeder at Iowa State College.

Four new lines of inbred corn, inbred at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station since 1922, were released to farmers and seedmen this winter.

The new inbreds, I-159, I-224, KB-397 and WD-456, have each been tested in various double-cross combinations in the Iowa corn yield test and in a multitude of hybrids grown experimentally in the station's own test plots near Ames.

Of the multitude, including at least one of the newly released inbreds, probably only three hybrids will be recommended at the present time to growers desiring to produce, first single-cross, then double-cross seed.

The three combinations which have proved most satisfactory in both the yield test and local trials, according to Eckhardt, are: Iowa Hybrid 3110—(I 159 x I 224) x (L 289 x L 317). As indicated by its pedigree, this hybrid involves only two of the new inbreds, their single-cross being combined with a single-cross hybrid of two Lancaster (represented by the L) inbreds.

Promoting Flax Growing in the Dominion

Farmers, agricultural scientists, linseed crushers, grain dealers and business men have united in the Canadian Flax Ass'n, a non-profit concern with headquarters in the Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, to supply farmers with seed flax, by placing them in touch with farmers who have seed for sale.

The Ass'n is circulating widely a leaflet to farmers pointing out the advantages and profits of flax growing, and giving simple rules for growing flax.

If a portion of the Western Canadian wheat acreage could be diverted to the production of flaxseed this year, that portion, no matter how small, would not only be of material assistance to western farmers with their present wheat problem, but would also help to provide sufficient flaxseed to fill domestic requirements for linseed oil. This is particularly true of acreage in the northern districts of the three Prairie Provinces that are suitable for growing only a low-protein less desirable type of wheat. In these areas, it has been found that flax can be grown, that it will yield well, and that the oil content and the quality of the oil produced is very satisfactory.

In the days immediately preceding the Great War, flax was an important crop in Western Canada. In the year 1912, Canada produced over 26 million bushels of commercial flaxseed with a total value of \$23,608,000. Since that time, production has never reached ten million bushels but in the years 1920-1924, it was again an important crop, when production reached the post-war peak of 9.5 million bushels in 1924 on one and one-quarter million acres. Since that time, however, the crop has steadily declined until it has now reached a point where it is in imminent danger of disappearing altogether.

New items, pamphlets and radio broadcasts are being used in the attempt to induce the

farmers of Western Canada to plant some of their acreage this year to flax. To date, the response to this appeal has been startling and while it is early yet to predict any trend in the total acreage, it is hoped that there will be a substantial increase from the 212,700 acres that were seeded last year.

White Rye in Wisconsin

Dr. B. D. Leigh, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, spent five years selecting the lightest colored berries from seed rye to develop his Imperial variety. Imperial had its origin in the seven whitest berries he could find.

The new rye makes rye bread that can be distinguished from wheat bread only by its taste. In color and texture the bread is as light as that made from wheat.

Not only is the new rye light colored, but it surprised even Dr. Leigh by producing five bushels more per acre than ordinary varieties.

Seed Clinics in the Northwest

Brown and Day Counties in South Dakota are doing some intensive crop improvement work. The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n in cooperation with the federal grain supervision and the South Dakota Extension Service have held seed clinics in these counties.

Brown County farmers submitted 145 samples. Seventy of these were hard red spring wheat and of this number five were found to lack sufficient purity to recommend for seed. Thatcher was the major variety with Ceres, Reward and two samples of Marvel.

Twenty-two samples of Mindum type durum were checked and eight of them were mixed with other wheats including white wheat and therefore were not recommended for seed.

Farmers brought 70 samples to the Day County clinics, 25 of which were hard red spring wheat. Two lots were not fit for seed. Thatcher was the predominating variety.

Twenty-two samples of amber durum were checked and fifteen of them were not recommended. Five of the fifteen would grade as mixed wheat. The balance of the Day County samples were red durum, oats and flax.

Federal Seed Legislation

Counsel of the American Seed Trade Ass'n reports that in the first session of the 76th Congress, 54 bills have been reported which either directly regulate seeds or are of interest collaterally to those seedsmen who also engage in the nursery business.

A number of bills, S. 1364, H. R. 3390, H. R. 3641 and H. R. 4036, amending the Federal Plant Quarantine Act, are of direct interest to seedsmen. Using H. R. 4036 for illustration, this bill gives to the Secretary of Agriculture complete power, without restrictions, except as to giving a hearing, over the importation of and interstate commerce in plant products, including field, vegetable and flower seeds. Under the present law there is a restriction that quarantines cannot be laid except as to insect pests and plant diseases new to and not theretofore widely prevalent in the United States or parts thereof.

H. R. 3839 is to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in feeds, grains and grain and seed screenings which may, it is alleged, be carriers of noxious weed seeds.

After a hearing Mar. 23 and Mar. 24 at Washington where the seed trade was well represented, several amendments were agreed upon to H. R. 3366 after which the Legislative Com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n urged seedsmen to write their congressmen favoring passage of the bill.

Wichita, Kan.—One of the exhibits at the Western Tractor and Farm Equipment Show here was a small combine harvester cutting a swath of only 40 inches and hauled by a tractor at 5 miles per hour.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.50. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 253 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x13 inches with 22 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Chicago, Ill.—The National Dog Week Ass'n has been formed by dog feed manufacturers, with Robert Briggs Logan as executive sec'y.

Portland, Ore.—B. R. Pooley of Crown Mills has been appointed chairman for the annual convention of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held May 19 at Multnomah Hotel.

Railroad tariffs have been liberalized thru the efforts of the N-W Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n so that nearly every kind of feed can be shipped in one 40,000-lb. car at carload rates in Western Trunk Line territory.

Tallahassee, Fla.—A 3-day conference of feed officials was held here recently under the sponsorship of the Florida Feed Control and Inspection Department. Among the speakers was Ralph M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Forest Park, Ill.—James Bastian, Rushville, former salesman for the Acme Feeds, Inc., is charged with using the mails to defraud. Bastian is alleged to have sold feeds to fictitious persons, having the feeds shipped, picking them up and reselling them, thus not only receiving his commission from the Acme Feeds, Inc., but pocketing the money realized from the sales.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. B. Griem, chief of the feed and fertilizer division of the state department of agriculture, reports that there are 650 local manufacturers of feeds in the state and 300 outside manufacturers who are licensed to ship into the state. Nearly 500,000 tons of commercial feeds were sold in Wisconsin in 1938, millfeeds representing 40%, poultry feeds 20% and dairy feeds 10%.

Foods that the fox and mink need, so that they may thrive and produce fur, are being studied in the laboratory of animal nutrition at Cornell University, as an aid to the fur farmer. Fur farms in the United States have developed rapidly in the past 15 years; they now produce about 300,000 silver-fox and 200,000 mink pelts annually.

H. R. 3366 has now been amended in com'te in such a fashion as to remove the objections made by various people to it on the ground that it interfered with the use of screenings for feed. As amended, the bill would not prohibit the use and transportation of such screenings if they are not intended for seeding purposes; that is, their use and transportation would be legal if they are intended for cleaning, processing, or manufacturing purposes.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

San Francisco, Cal.—Round trip railroad tickets to the convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers convention Apr. 20, 21 and 22 at reduced rates are available on the certificate plan, for first class, intermediate class and coach class, to members of the Ass'n. Tickets will be on sale from Apr. 18 to 22 inclusive, and return limit will be May 2; stop-overs are allowed. In addition to the intermediate and coach class fares mentioned herein, there will also be available special round trip fares to San Francisco for the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Washington Feed and Fertilizer Law

This bill, written as new material, is a revision of the present law on feeds, fertilizers, and livestock remedies. The provisions of this law are, with two exceptions, substantially the result of conferences between our feed control com'te and the officials of the State Department of Agriculture. The two exceptions are the canned dog food definitions, prepared by the national association of the dog food industry; and the fertilizer sections, which were prepared thru the activities of a com'te of fertilizer men in consultation with various state officials.

Fertilizers have been redefined and a new set of labeling requirements inserted into the law.

A retail feed license, costing \$2, is applied to all dealers in feeds. This license will serve to classify definitely all feed dealers as such, greatly facilitating and simplifying the work of enforcement and requiring of all licensees the same regulation as has for years been applied to the regular and established feed dealers.

Canned dog foods are defined and a minimum standard of quality for them is established.

The director is empowered to defer issuance of a brand registration for a maximum of ninety days, as to brands not previously registered, in order to determine adequately "whether the said product is harmful, deleterious, or is of the claimed value for the purpose intended."

A "savings clause" has been added.

This bill becomes effective on June 9, 1939. No appropriation is included in this bill, there being already an appropriation of \$25,000 for the biennium included in the Governor's budget for enforcement of the act. The bill re-enacts the present "feed and fertilizer fund," already long established in the state treasury.

The repeal section repeals the present law, for which this is now substituted.

Aside from the points above enumerated, this bill is largely a re-enactment of the present law.—Floyd Oles, manager, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for June futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds		Bran	Shorts
Jan. 28.....	18.00	18.00		13.75	18.10
Feb. 4.....	17.50	17.50		13.30	17.30
Feb. 11.....	17.00	17.00		13.00	16.75
Feb. 18.....	17.50	17.50		13.00	17.50
Feb. 25.....	18.50	18.50		13.25	17.75
Mar. 4.....	18.50	19.50		13.50	18.10
Mar. 11.....	19.00	19.75		13.10	17.25
Mar. 18.....	19.50	20.00		13.85	17.75
Mar. 25.....	20.00	20.00		13.70	17.25
Apr. 1.....	20.00	20.25		13.90	17.50
Apr. 8.....	20.25	20.50		14.85	18.10

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Jan. 28.....	17.00	19.00	82¼	25.70
Feb. 4.....	16.50	19.50	80¾	25.20
Feb. 11.....	15.85	18.75	80¼	24.00
Feb. 18.....	16.30	19.30	82½	24.20
Feb. 25.....	16.40	19.75	83¼	23.00
Mar. 4.....	16.50	20.25	84½	24.20
Mar. 11.....	16.30	19.25	89½	24.20
Mar. 18.....	16.90	19.75	90	24.20
Mar. 25.....	17.00	19.25	89½	23.70
Apr. 1.....	17.10	19.75	88½	23.70
Apr. 8.....	18.00	20.25	87½	23.50

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Jan. 28.....	27.00	22.25	19.50	51
Feb. 4.....	27.00	22.00	19.50	49½
Feb. 11.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	48
Feb. 18.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	49
Feb. 25.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49¾
Mar. 4.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49½
Mar. 11.....	28.00	21.50	19.70	48½
Mar. 18.....	29.00	22.00	19.70	48
Mar. 25.....	29.50	22.00	19.25	48½
Apr. 1.....	30.00	22.75	19.25	48½
Apr. 8.....	30.00	22.50	19.25	49

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.



The Rooster and the Cow Endorse Cosby-Hodges Claims for Jazz Feeds.

Losses of Vitamin A and Carotene from Feeds

By G. S. FRAPS and A. R. KEMMERER of Texas Agri. Exp. Station

When fish oils or their concentrates were added to feed mixtures to increase their vitamin A potency, from 79 to 100% of the vitamin A disappeared after 4 weeks at either 7° C. or 28° C. The use of hydroquinone delayed the loss in the first week or two but the loss at the end of 5 weeks was practically the same as if it had not been used.

Feeds stored in large amounts lost their vitamin A from fish oils as rapidly as feeds stored in small amounts.

Carotene in alfalfa meal was found to be more stable when the meal was stored at 6° C. than it was when stored at room temperatures. The destruction at room temperature for samples stored in pint or quart jars varied from 6 to 70% in 8 weeks and at refrigerator temperatures from 0 to 26%.

The destruction of carotene in samples packed in homeopathic vials at refrigerator temperature was very low, usually from 0 to 3% per month.

Alfalfa kept at a temperature of 35° C. lost carotene rapidly at first, and then quite slowly, indicating that some of the carotene may be easily destroyed, while a portion may be so protected that it is much less easily destroyed.

A sample of alfalfa leaf meal diluted 1 to 9 with corn starch lost carotene at a more rapid rate than it did when it was not diluted.

Large samples of alfalfa meal stored at ordinary temperatures lost carotene slowly during the winter months and comparatively rapidly during some of the summer months. The losses during the summer months were less than for samples stored in pint and quart jars at laboratory temperatures. Losses of as much as 40% were found after storage for three months in the summer.

When feed mixtures containing carotene in oil were stored at 7° C., there was a loss of 2 to 3% carotene in 4 weeks of storage, 3 to 6% in 8 weeks, and 5 to 14% in 12 weeks. At 28° C. there was a loss of 7 to 27% carotene in 4 weeks of storage, 12 to 53% in 8 weeks, 17 to 67% in 12 weeks, and 24 to 70% in 16 weeks. If carotene in oil is added to mixed feeds to supply vitamin A potency, there should be liberal allowance for losses in storage.—Bull. 557.

Color Attracts Attention

Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Gadsden, Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., in its advertising, goes in for a splash of color rivaled only by the birds, the sunshine and the flowers of the Old South in the spring.

An example is the two-ton International Truck used for making deliveries from the Gadsden branch. It has a special covered body 14 ft. long, 7 ft. wide and 6½ ft. high. The sides of this body are natural traveling billboards.

Reproduced herewith is a photograph of this truck before the company's Gadsden branch. Both truck and body are painted a striking yellow, with blue lettering and white borders. The saxophone-playing rooster is a bright red and brown; the happy cow, in brown.

Kept bright and attractive, such colorful, humorous advertising spurs a note of happiness in the souls of those who see it, and a happy

atmosphere pays dividends to the firm that can promote it.

Feedstuffs Movement in March

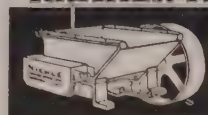
Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
*Baltimore	4,240	4,219	.....	.....
*Boston	995	779	50	140
*Chicago	13,893	15,214	47,886	44,627
Kansas City	5,475	5,750	25,950	27,800
*Milwaukee	60	232	7,360	6,270
*Peoria	14,340	18,740	15,009	21,080

*Millfeed.

When a man has put a limit on what he will do, he has put a limit on what he can do.—Charles M. Schwab.

EAR CORN AND SMALL GRAIN HAMMER MILL FEEDER



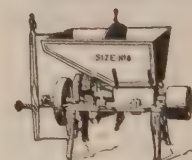
Crushes, mixes and feeds uniformly. Accurate flow control. Safety shear pin protection against tramp metals and stones.

Nickle Engineering
Saginaw, Michigan

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground — not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



EHRsam FEED MILL MACHINERY

The EHRsam HAMMER MILL

Extra heavy construction

Large capacity

SKF Bearings

The EHRsam VERTICAL MIXER

Strongly built

Anti-Friction Bearings

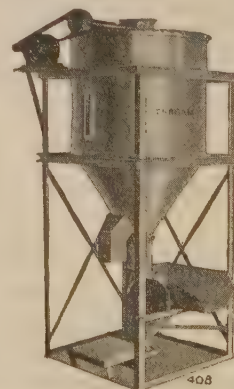
Cut Bevel Gears in Oil Tight Casings

Built in Three Sizes

Write for Literature

J. B. EHRsam & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative—W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
Dallas Sales Representative—David M. Ehrsam, 902 Southland Life Bldg.



Labeling Feed Packages Under Food and Drugs Act

R. M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been making a careful study of the application of the new food and drugs act provisions on labeling. He writes members as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued regulations interpreting the requirements of the Federal Food and Drug Act with respect to the labeling of packages containing food for man and other animals. These regulations are temporary, dependent somewhat on the setting up of definitions, standards, etc., in conformity with the Act but unless changed or modified will take effect June 25, 1939, unless a stay is granted which has been requested by the Textile Bag Manufacturers Ass'n.

For some time we and many others interested have been studying the effect of this new law and the regulations on the labeling of our products and we are not able at this time to give you definite conclusions and advice. For many years feed manufacturers, under state laws, have been required to show certain information, list of ingredients, analysis, etc., on the label or on the package of feed and these state laws have been complied with.

The Federal Act makes some definite changes and it appears from the information available that if any brand name, etc., or printed information of any kind is shown on the bag of feed, all the complete information required must at the same time be shown on the front face of the bag and if any printing is desired on the butt or the back of the bag, the entire line of information shown on the front face of the bag must be reproduced. It appears that it will be possible to show the required data, list of ingredients, analysis, manufacturers' name, weight of package, etc., on the tag or label providing the bag itself is left absolutely blank with no printing whatever, but this latter alternative is not very satisfactory.

We are receiving letters from members asking what they shall do with respect to the printing of their bags after June 25th and this bulletin is simply to advise you that at this time we do not know.

Feed manufacturers have been operating for many years under state laws requiring that proper information be shown on packages for the protection of the consumer and if we can convince the Department that a continuation of such operation under these state laws with an exemption from the technicalities provided in the Federal Act will be satisfactory, it will simplify the situation and prevent a lot of conflict and confusion.

A conference was held at Washington March 29 with W. G. Campbell, chief Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture. At this time, Mr. Campbell definitely stated that it would not be the policy of the Food and Drug Administration to change in any respect the present method of branding and labeling feed packages. This means that as long as the information printed on the bag is not in conflict with the official information required by state laws and shown on the tag or label, no change will be required under the Federal Food and Drug Act.

Mr. Campbell further stated that it was understood that under competent and protective state laws, operative for many years covering the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding

stuffs, buyers and consumers of feeds have been and are amply protected. The Federal Food and Drug Act, he said, while technically applying to feed for animals, was not primarily directed or designed to control feeds, the necessity for such Federal control being obviated by the application of current state laws under the operation of which this control work has been and is being conducted in an efficient and satisfactory manner. The Federal Administration, therefore, is recognizing the state laws on feeds and will permit such labeling of packages as is consistent with the state feed law requirements.

Out of 230,000 farmers in Iowa 84,544 have promised to join the 1939 A.A.A. program. Of 90,795 farmers who were asked to comply 6,251 rejected the bureaucratic control, according to O. D. Klein, state conservation committee chairman. If true, more than one-half the farmers are outside the fold.

Texas Withdraws Approval of Feed Formulas

The Texas College Feed Conference Board has voted to withdraw the approval of all formulas for special purpose mixed feeds as shown in Circular No. 63, Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, issued in May, 1932, entitled "Approved Formulas for Special Purpose Mixed Feeds." It will be the policy of the Board not to approve any formulas in the future.

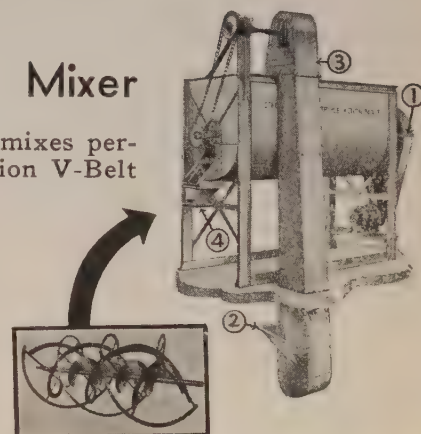
On and after Sept. 1, 1939, advertising by manufacturers on bags or elsewhere that certain formulas are "Approved by the A. and M. College of Texas" should be discontinued.

It was also voted by the Board that suggested formulas be prepared and printed in a circular to supersede Circular No. 63 mentioned above. This is being done to meet the increasing demand for such formulas.

For Dependability You Need STRONG-SCOTT Units

Built to Last Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

Here is a complete one-man unit that mixes perfectly and economically. 1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs—for instance, one-ton mixer requires only 5 h.p. 2. Loading Hopper. 3. Elevating Leg. 4. Sacking Spout. Inset: Specially designed agitator cylinder, which, with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% on operating costs.

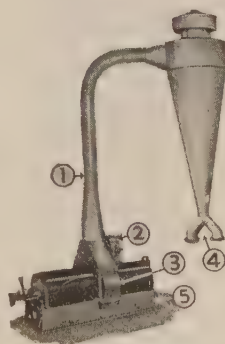


No Fire or Dust Explosion Danger

with our

Pneumatic Attrition Mill

Low insurance rate. Better grinding—Cool ground feed. Lower power, installation and upkeep cost. 1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity. 2. Adjustable non-choking feeder. 3. Removable cover for changing plates. 4. Feed is cool when sacked. 5. Unusually heavy base—sturdy construction.



Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Boston	902	583	.....	.....
Chicago	1,553	2,098	32	120
Ft. Worth	.....	41	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,968	2,820	708	1,056
St. Louis	36	240	60	252

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Failure of electric power service for 30 hours chilled electrically heated incubators at New Washington, O., endangering more than 150,000 eggs, and spoiling next day's hatch at a loss of \$100,000.

An increased use of soybean oilmeal in poultry rations has taken place during the past few years. A protein supplement made up of soybean oilmeal has been found to promote growth in chicks.

About 26,279,000 turkeys were raised in the United States in 1938. This production was 2.5 per cent larger than in 1937 but 5 per cent smaller than the peak production of 27,725,000 birds in 1936. A recent survey indicates that turkey producers intend to raise 27 per cent more turkeys this year than last.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—July 10 is the closing date for the Third Annual Wayne Chick Growing Derby, which is open to all feeders using Wayne Chick Starter. A Plymouth automobile is the first in a list of 2,246 merchandise prizes that will be distributed to winners by Allied Mills, Inc., manufacturers of Wayne Feeds.

Manhattan, Kan.—A diet deficient in vitamin A for breeding hens greatly decreased egg production and the eggs were extremely thin-shelled and light in color, reports H. M. Scott of the State Experiment Station. The requirement of growing turkeys for vitamin A was found to be higher than that of chickens. In chick rations 30 per cent yellow maize was adequate, but for poults 50 per cent was necessary to protect against vitamin A deficiency; 5 per cent alfalfa leaf meal was satisfactory as larger quantities or as fresh alfalfa. When the fibre content of the ration was increased by alfalfa stem meal or wood pulp, growth rate of poults was slightly increased. Magnesium carbonate did not improve feather growth. Interesting observations on the incubation of turkey and hen eggs are included.

The addition of iron salts to the diet of hens did not affect the iron content of the egg yolk but decreased the amount of copper, according to studies by E. Lesne, P. Zizine and S. Briskas. The feeding of Cu supplements decreased the amount of Fe in the yolk and increased the amount of Cu. The addition of both Cu and Fe to the diet increased the Fe content of the yolk, but did not affect the Cu content. Egg white contains small amounts of Cu but no Fe; the Cu content was not affected by Fe or Cu ingestion. Eggs contain more Cu and Fe in spring than in winter.

A hen that produces two hundred eggs a year requires just about 10 per cent more feed than a hen that produces only one hundred eggs, according to poultry specialists.

Lindsey, O.—Patterson Custom Hatchery and Breeding Farms has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from use of the word "Breeding" in his trade name, either alone or in connection with the word "Farms" or with any other word or words so as to imply that he actually owns and operates or controls a place or farm where he breeds and raises poultry, when such is not a fact. Stanley E. Patterson fills orders with eggs or chicks obtained from others engaged in breeding and raising poultry.

County Fair Advertising

Marion Bodkins, who has charge of the Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co. retail store at Lafayette, Ind., under Jesse Francis, the company's Lafayette manager, has a flair for clever signs to advertise the company's New Idea feeds at county fairs. The signs are constructed at odd hours during the spring and summer months, Bodkins doing a large part of the work himself.

Reproduced here is the sign used at the Tippecanoe county fair. It is constructed of plywood, enameled a dazzling white. The lettering also is of plywood, cut out, enameled a vivid blue, and glued in place. In the four cut out windows were moving belts naming the company's feeds, the feed requirements of chicks, the ingredients used in the rations, and the feeding program that would produce dependable results.

The cross piece of the balance near the top of the sign was set to teeter up and down as an additional attraction. The letters on the small stage before the sign were mounted upright on moving belts under the stage, so that they moved into the doors of the "People's Bank." They read: "New Idea Feeds Will Bank More Dollars For You," the word "Bank" being gilded brightly to represent gold. Drapery and flood lights set off the sign attractively.

As with previous efforts, the Bodkins sign, surrounded with bags of New Idea feeds, attracted wide attention at nearby county fairs. Its designer is now ready to start work on a new one, a model reproduction of a modern, "stream-lined" farm, with moving cows, chickens, horses, and pigs, and maybe a truckload or two of New Idea Feeds.



A County Fair Exhibit Used by Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., of Lafayette, Ind.

Triple XXX
Alfalfa
Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

KELLY DUPLEX

Fast and
Noiseless

FEED
MIXER

Get our new low price
on this modern feed
mixer with all the
latest improvements.
Write for details.

THE DUPLEX MILL
& MFG. CO.

Dept. J-11, Springfield, Ohio



WRITE FOR
CATALOG

STOP "PEROSIS"



Use this better
Anti-Perosis ele-
ment in your
feed mixes.

CARUS "CHICK
MANGANESE"

When chicks get Chick Manganese in their diet, perosis, short legs, short wings and parrot beaks do not appear. Chick Manganese is a finely pulverized anti-perosis material that mixes easily with feeds and mashes. Mixers' prices and bulletin on Chick Manganese free on request.

CARUS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. GF-14
La Salle, Ill.

Practical
Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth, 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 ins., 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain and Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feeds for Battery Brooding

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station reports that the following formula for battery brooding feed has proved satisfactory: 25 pounds soft wheat bran, 25 pounds white shorts, 50 pounds yellow corn meal, 25 pounds ground rolled oats, 15 pounds meat scraps, 5 pounds bone meal, 2½ pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 2 pounds fine salt and 3 pints cod liver oil (U.S.P. minimum 350 units vitamin A—85 units vitamin D—per gram). The cod liver oil should be discontinued two weeks before marketing to avoid the possibility of an oil flavor in the meat. After the chicks are three weeks of age 25 pounds of pulverized oats may be used in place of the 25 pounds ground rolled oats and the amount of alfalfa leaf meal should be increased to 5 pounds.

When the chicks are two weeks old one feeding daily of chick-size cracked yellow corn is recommended. This should be fed in the evening, giving them all they will clean up. When the grain feed is started a little fine chick grit should be sprinkled over the mash feed daily and in a few days chick-size grit should be placed before them. Green feed, such as lettuce, cabbage or lawn clippings is beneficial, however this should be finely cut to prevent the chicks becoming crop-bound.

Shark Liver Oil for Vitamin A

Using several lots of chickens in experiments, L. L. Rusoff and N. R. Mehrhof fed a basal ration deficient in vitamin A. Other lots were given rations containing varying amounts of shark liver oil. Another lot was given a ration containing a good grade of commercial cod liver oil concentrates having at least 3,000 units of vitamin A per gram.

Chicks receiving the basal vitamin-deficient ration died before the end of six weeks. At the end of eight weeks, the condition of the chicks fed shark liver oil and those fed the cod liver oil concentrates indicated that shark liver oil was several times more potent in vitamin A than the commercial cod liver oil concentrates.

Mycosis Killing Young Chicks

"Mycosis," says David Jackley, manager of the Peru Grain & Coal Co., Peru, Ind., "is proving a troublesome disease that has broken out in many flocks of baby chicks" in the Peru territory this year. The disease plays no favorites. It has struck both farm and commercial flocks.

Mycosis is a disease caused by a mould. It affects the upper digestive tract (the gullet, the crop and the gizzard). It affects baby chicks up to a month old, survivors developing an immunity as they grow older.

Visible effects of the disease is a soft swelling of the lower throat, followed by the nostrils turning black, and by development of a scaly crust inside the corners of the beak. The eyelids become sticky, and small cankers develop in the eyes and throat. The stomach, on autopsy, appears inflamed; cheese-like masses develop in the crop.

In chicks three to four weeks old that are affected by mycosis the gizzard becomes eroded, and small, yellow specks show up in the stomach. The chick refuses to eat or drink, occasionally gasping for breath, then dies.

The disease is aggravated by crowded conditions. Healthy chicks pick at the beaks of infected birds, become infected in turn, and

the disease runs rapidly thru the flock. The cause of the disease is unknown.

Treatment has been developed by most of the poultry remedy companies. Recognition of the disease is half the battle of stopping its inroads. Sanitary measures are a part of the treatment.

Any poultry disease caused by a mould is termed a "mycosis." The disease itself is not new. But its spread in Indiana flocks is new, and a matter of considerable concern to grain dealers dependent upon Indiana poultry raisers for a large share of their sales of feed.

Values of Various Protein Feeds for Chicks

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station conducted five experiments for the purpose of comparing five protein feeds to determine their relative supplemental values in chick rations. In each of nine rations employed, three of the five protein feeds—sardine meal, dried skimmed milk, meat and bone scraps, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal—were used in combination. Thus the supplemental values of the various feeds were readily measured.

Since all rations contained wheat gray shorts and satisfactory amounts of calcium and phosphorus, little or no trouble from slipped tendons or perosis was encountered.

The relative value of the various protein feeds was judged by the average gains in live weight of the chicks, the grams of feed required to produce a gram of gain in live weight, and the percentage of chicks that died during the experimental period.

From the data it is seen that chick rations should contain either sardine meal, dried skimmed milk, or meat and bone scraps. Dried skimmed milk may be used in combination with either meat and bone scraps or sardine meal but meat and bone scraps and sardine meal should not be used in the same ration in the percentages fed in these experiments because of the high mortality that was associated with this combination when these feeds were used with soybean oil meal. When sardine meal and meat and bone scraps were used with cottonseed meal, this high mortality was not encountered.

In tests sardine meal proved to be an outstanding feed for use in chick rations as regards rapid growth and efficient use of the feed consumed. In practically all cases, rations containing sardine meal produced larger gains in live weight at a smaller feed cost per gram of gain regardless of whether dried skimmed milk was a constituent of the ration or not. These results are in line with those reported by Daniel and McCollum, Asmundson and Biely, Johnson and Brazie and Record and co-workers. However, with the exception of ration 4—which contained sardine meal, dried skimmed milk, and soybean oil meal—a slightly higher mortality was associated with the use of sardine meal in every case. (The use of "slightly higher mortality" here refers to a death rate of 0 to 7.5 per cent). No explanation for the increased death rate with the feeding of sardine meal is given. If sardine meal was fed in combination with soybean oil meal and dried milk the percentage of the chicks that died was very low.

The slight increase in the death rate when cottonseed meal was substituted for soybean oil meal in the above combination, is also unexplainable (Ration 3). With this exception, cot-

tonseed meal and soybean oil meal may be used interchangeably or in combination in chick rations. This is in line with the work of Ringrose and Morgan, and Roberts and Carrick.

The data given indicate that meat and bone scraps and dried skimmed milk may be used interchangeably in combination with soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal. Both of these combinations gave satisfactory growth, tho not as rapid growth as some other combinations used in these tests, at a reasonably economical feed cost per gram of gain and with a very low mortality. An explanation for this fact might be that certain factors contained in milk and required by chicks are also found in cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal and also that if there is a slight deficiency of these factors in the meat and bone scraps ration, it is offset by the meat and bone scraps.



WIZARD MIXERS

built strong and sturdy. New reduced prices make Wizard biggest mixer value on the market. 500, 1,000 and 2,000 lb. sizes. Write for prices and literature.

MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
728 E. Delaware Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHECK
YOUR
FORMULAS
with
Laboratory
Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"



REASONS WHY
CUSTOMERS Repeat

Fernando Ideal Greens
Contain: Large amounts
of Carotene (pro-
vitamin A). Ap-
preciable amounts of
vitamin C and vitamin
E. Also large amounts
of Manganese.

WRITE or WIRE FOR SAMPLES or PRICES
Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co.
4104 VAN NUTS BLVD.
VAN NUTS, CALIF.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Light Oats for Chicks

Harold L. Wilcke, head of Poultry Husbandry at Iowa State College, has carried on a good deal of experimental work in the use of oats in growing chicks both at the Iowa Station at Ames and the federal station at Beltsville, Maryland. He has found that oats possess factors which induce rapid feathering and aid in preventing cannibalism in chicks.

To determine whether or not this "something" was in the hull or the grain, he used ground hulls and they brought rapid feathering. Last summer some extremely light oats were used in chick feeding and the results with them were good.

So he suggests that poultrymen include a goodly amount of oats in the mash and that whole rather than hulled oats be used. He has observed that feathering is not as good with hulled oats.

Here is a formula which he suggests will give good results this year as a starting and growing mash for chicks: 190 pounds ground corn; 100 pounds ground oats; 80 pounds wheat bran or ground barley; 25 pounds alfalfa meal; 50 pounds meat and bone meal; 25 pounds dried milk; 25 pounds soybean oilmeal; 5 pounds fine salt. While the chicks are small and confined partly or most of the time, cod-liver oil should be added at the rate of 1 pound or 1 pint for each 100 pounds of mash. The above formula is for 500 pounds of mash.

Manganese Assimilation by Chicks

Willis D. Gallup and L. C. Norris of Cornell University report that assimilation of manganese by the developing chick embryo was determined at regular intervals between the ninth and twenty-first days of incubation. At nine days the embryo contained its greatest manganese content per unit of dry weight, 0.613 mg. per 100 gram. Thereafter the percentage of manganese decreased. The accumulation of manganese was most rapid between the ninth and fifteenth days and had practically stopped by the eighteenth day. Approximately 75 per cent of the manganese in the yolk was taken up by the embryo during incubation.

The assimilation and distribution of manganese during growth was determined with two groups of chicks, one of which received a low-manganese diet (Mn, 10 p.p.m.). The manganese content of the liver of chicks that received the low-manganese diet dropped from 0.485 mg. to 0.284 mg. per 100 gram during the first five days. Thereafter, it increased slightly. The manganese content of the bones decreased from 0.441 mg. to 0.083 mg. per 100 gram. That of the body proper decreased after five days in irregular manner.

The manganese content of the liver of chicks that received the manganese-supplemented diet (control) remained constant throughout the period. It decreased in the bones during the first 5 days to 0.271 mg. per 100 gram and then remained practically constant. Manganese in the body proper decreased throughout the period. It appeared that the manganese requirement of the liver was met first and that of the bones second. This condition resulted in partial depletion of the bones in manganese.

The absolute amount of manganese contained in the chicks increased in both groups during the first five days. Afterwards there was no further increase in manganese until about the twenty-fourth day. This period of low manganese retention during rapid growth coincided with the period of increased susceptibility to perosis and doubtless bears some relationship to it. The constancy of the manganese content of the liver suggested the importance of manganese in liver function. Depletion of the liver stores did not occur until the chicks were over six weeks old. Thereafter the manganese content of the liver was roughly in proportion to the manganese content of the diet. Manganese storage also occurred in the kidneys.

Iron the Valuable Constituent in Liver

Dr. Lang of Budapest found that the extra expense incurred by the feeding of raw liver was well worth while. Birds fed on liver became, within a very short time, 50 to 100 per cent heavier than the control birds and laid more and heavier eggs, from which a greater number of chickens were hatched, the growth of which was 20 to 30 per cent quicker.

On the basis of these experiences the writer carried out further investigations for the purpose of ascertaining what basic component of liver is responsible for this favorable action. As various scientists had formerly ascertained that this organ contains comparatively large quantities of iron, the interest of the writer was concentrated on the question as to whether it was the iron that was responsible for the favorable influence to which the feeding of liver gave rise. He examined the action of iron-containing food on the development and weight increase of chickens and whether the feeding of iron to hens caused any changes in the egg production.

The experiments proved that Leghorn chickens, which had been given iron-containing food, grew 24 to 25 per cent better than the control birds. Iron also influences egg production. The action differed according to whether the iron was given in a watery or alcoholic solution.

Iron not only caused an increase in the egg production of young hens but the eggs were also heavier. From this the conclusion can be drawn that the favorable influence of liver is for a certain part due to the iron contained therein.

Poultry a Big Business

Dr. Olney B. Kent, poultry specialist of the Quaker Oats Co., addressed a noon meeting of the Agricultural Club, Chicago, Mar. 27, on "Poultry Is Big Business; What's Ahead." He mentioned:

Teaching of poultry husbandry first began in 1904 at Cornell and Wisconsin.

When I was a youngster in 1900 we thought 1,000 hens on a farm was quite a lot. Now poultry is the greatest farm industry, only dairying being ahead. No food product is so important as eggs.

I saw a hen that laid 371 eggs in 50 weeks. Twenty to twenty-five years ago it took 8 eggs to raise one pullet, now 3 eggs. Then it took 7 weeks to get a $\frac{3}{4}$ pound bird, now we get a 2-pound bird at 8 weeks. In Florida I have seen 2 pound, 2 ounce birds produced in 6 weeks.

The swine people have something to watch in the poultry industry when it takes 4 pounds of feed to produce one pound of hog, and only 3 pounds of feed for a pound of chicken.

A territory 50 miles in diameter in Southern Delaware produces 13,000,000 broilers a year. They are produced at 11 or 12 cents per pound.

One grower near Weldon, Iowa, produces 500,000 turkeys a year.

The big loss in the poultry business is that too many pullets die. Twenty years ago the mortality was 7 per cent, now it is 30 per cent. We must breed a more resistant poultry. It can be done; one poultry raiser lost only 3 out of a flock of 705 pullets.

No housewife can go into a store in Chicago, Detroit or St. Louis and be sure the eggs sold as fresh will be fresh, but in the states along the Atlantic seaboard having egg-grading laws one can always depend on getting good eggs. The remedy is grading laws in the Central States. One shipper at Warsaw, Ind., whose natural market is Chicago, ships to New York and gets 10 cents more per dozen, because the Chicago wholesale market is too low on account of the poor quality of the eggs. When Canada passed its egg grading law, so only the farmer can represent his eggs as fresh, the consumption of eggs increased 50 per cent.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. (English.) Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E Price, \$2.00.

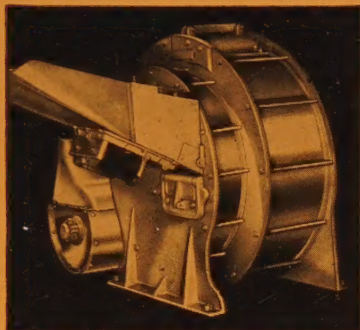
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

VALUE

IT COSTS NO MORE TO OWN A
Blue Streak HAMMER MILL



Triple Reduction gives you in a single mill, successive stages of cutting, crushing and grinding. Operating at only 1800 R.P.M. permits direct connection to standard motors.

From the standpoint of price, a Blue Streak is competitive. From the standpoint of value, no other mill offers so much. Because of Triple Reduction, it has the highest output per H. P. It offers a grind that wins new customers, and it has a low maintenance cost unequalled anywhere. Before you buy investigate a Blue Streak.

**PRATER
PULVERIZER CO.**

1829 S. 55TH AVE., CHICAGO

PRATER

THE LIGHTNING SEASON IS HERE

IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE TO
PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH
LIGHTNING PROTECTION.

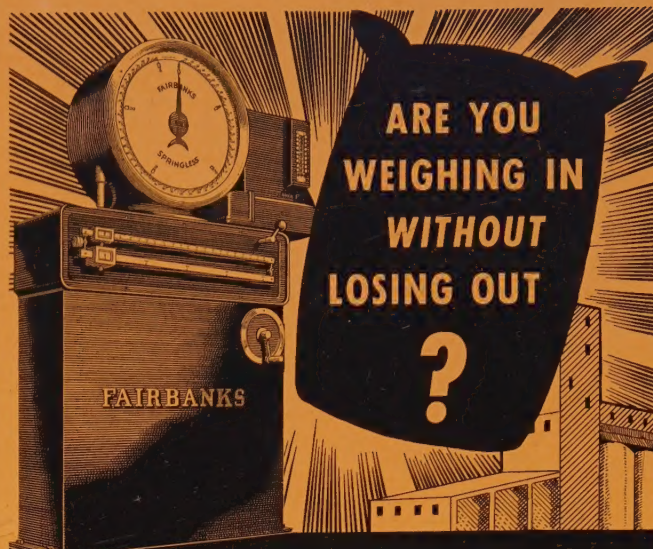
SAVINGS IN COST OF INSURANCE
WILL USUALLY PAY FOR
AN INSTALLATION IN
A SHORT TIME.

ASK YOUR "MILL MUTUAL" INSURANCE
OFFICE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Department of
ASSOCIATION OF MILL AND ELEVATOR
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois



PROTECT
Grain and Feed Profits with
FAIRBANKS Motor Truck SCALES

Replace old-fashioned, faulty weighing equipment with a new, error-proof Fairbanks Motor Truck scale. Its feather responsiveness and lasting accuracy are your assurance that you can weigh in without losing out. Its knife-edge pivots, double-web lever design, and double-face direct-reading cabinet dial eliminate mental calculations and chance for costly errors. Fairbanks Motor Truck scales are precision-engineered in varying platform sizes in capacities from ten to fifty tons... may be equipped with *Printomatic* which produces accurate, permanent printed weight records at the touch of a button.

Weigh in your grain and feed purchases without losing out by installing a Fairbanks Motor Truck scale. For complete details, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Dept. 37, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Branches and service stations throughout the United States and Canada.

7566-SA22.23

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES
PUMPS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
FAIRBANKS SCALES
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

WATER SYSTEMS
WASHERS-IRONERS
FARM EQUIPMENT
STOKERS
AIR CONDITIONERS



Scales

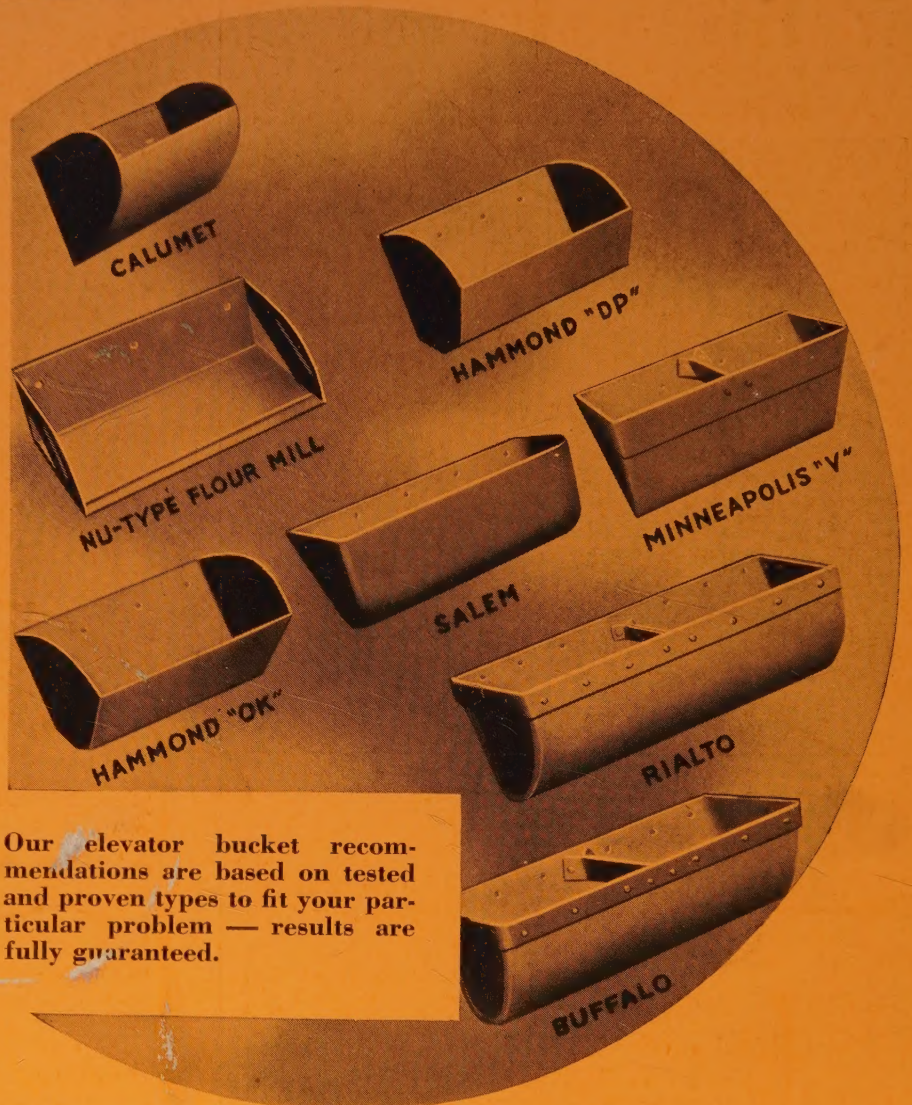
STRICT ATTENTION to DETAILS

has made the "CALUMET" LINE The Leader of the Field

The old axiom, "it's the little things that count" is truly exemplified in the "Calumet" Line. The many improvements and refinements that have been incorporated into Calumet Screw Conveyor and Elevator Buckets have gained for us the distinction of leadership.

We are proud of the reputation we have achieved, not only because more consideration was given to a line of products, which the grain handling and milling industry needed, but because we can point to our shop equipped with the latest machinery and methods to fulfill our aims and supply those needs.

On your next replacement or new installation, let us demonstrate the advantages and savings in installation and maintenance expense, which the "Calumet" Line offers.



Our elevator bucket recommendations are based on tested and proven types to fit your particular problem — results are fully guaranteed.

SCREW CONVEYORS AND ACCESSORIES



HELICOID



SECTIONAL FLIGHT



No. 18-A
Hanger

Calumet Hangers are streamlined to offer minimum obstruction to flow of materials... eliminating clogging around main frame and U Bolt.

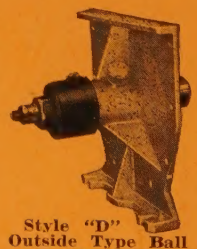


Calumet Screw Conveyor Coupling Bolt with automatic lock nut which cannot work loose to cause damage to conveyor.



Outside Pattern
Cast Iron Box End

Made with or without feet. We manufacture a full line of wood or steel boxes.



Style "D"
Outside Type Ball
Bearing End
Thrust

For use on any style wood or steel box. Simple to install... a boon to efficient screw conveyor operation.

We invite the opportunity of assisting you on any engineering problems concerning Screw Conveyor or Bucket Elevators.

Screw Conveyor Corporation
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS **CALUMET** ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE